DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

VOL. IV NO. 293 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
12th Decr.	Khyber	9000	---	---
17th "	Malwa	11000	---	---
24th "	Nagova	7000	---	---
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-iHind	11500
1917				
7th Jany	Khiva	9000	---	---
14th "	Mooltan	10000	---	---
21st "	Sardinia	7060	---	---
28th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
18th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
30th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
27th Jany.	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	13000
23rd "	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
9th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked * are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 15th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
8th Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting.
11th Dec	Lunga	Karachi direct.
12th Dec.	Karoa	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

For later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru.	Y.Kobayashi	5348	17th. Dec.	29th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	20th Dec.	1st Jan.17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th. Dec	8th.Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from Bombay to Japan via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Ataka Maru..	3874	F. Tabusa ..	....	10th Dec.
Kaijo Maru ..	4207	S. Minato ..	....	15th Dec
Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	17th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakural	20th Dec.	31st Dec.
Europa Maru.2	3078	S. Nakagawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan.17
Inaho Maru ..	3939	T. Wakazawa	1st Jan. 17	11thJan17

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sulkhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUSHIRE, MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 15th December.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 7th December, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or, about 15th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1868.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

HOTELS

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENTS
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpati,

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, ... STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1916, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins G. I. Buckets, forges, old and new files, platform scales, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting, and scrap and rubber pipes, vaccum pipes, clocks and watches, bells, leather belts, hammers, augers, locks, glass globes, typewriter, motor tyres, ratchet braces flooring tiles, wicks, ink bottles acid jars empty, Ashbestes and Ucelite sheets, Automatic exchangers, Process block instruments, Oil Tanks, Allen patent steam striker types with boxes and ink ribbons, coach screws, Paint crimsonlake dry, cloth bunting, tents and tent poles, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BAGS STARCH MAIZE

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FIRDAY, the 8th December 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following damaged goods landed ex. s. s. City of York:—

80 bags Starch Maize.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 223 F. P. BALES (High Class stapled) MOMBASSA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 12th December 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Apollo Reclamation, near Mr. Bhewanji Lukhmidass Jetha on account of the Insurance offices, concerned the following cotton and slightly damaged by fire and water:—

223 F. P. Bales (High class stapled) Mombassa Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW DESIGNED AND ELEGANT PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EBONIZED COTTAGE PIANO, JOST FAN, RICH PLATED WARE, SATSUMA WARE, etc: THE PROPERTY OF W. W. LAWS Esq., OF THE BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED AND INCLUDING THAT OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 17th day of December 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Lullworth" Bungalow at Chowpatti, Walkeshwar Road, very valuable new designed and elegant pieces of Household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, single and double meatsafes, dumb waiters, elegant and new designed mirror back side-boards, Genova velvet lined rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pcs. Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door descent pattern almyras made of selected Seasonwood, clothes and hanging gown presses, wardrobes dressing chest of drawers, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, Curzon chairs, lady's stylish low chairs, Robert pattern lady's easychairs, marble top centre tables, rich embossed tile top and hand painted glass-top, teapoys, rich and artistic corner and side cabinets, dressing and writing tables, ladys' writing table, English designed palm stands, blackwood open hand carved chiffoneers, clothes baskets, cane sofas and chairs, sweet-toned iron-framed ebonized cottage piano, revolving piano stool, English grammophone with records, teak and blackwood single and double bedsteads, mirror back hats-stands, marble top wash-hand tables, towel horse, ice-box, Jost fan, miscroscope with box, ladys' bicycle, Terra Cotta and bronze figures, electric lamps, rich oil paintings in gold gilt frames, wall clocks, rocking horse, masal step, electro and nickel plate tea and coffee sets, solid silver centre piece, Satsuma tea-sets, China and Majolica vases, table ornaments, rich carpets, rich platdware by well-known makers, glass ware, crockeryware, Primus stove, cooking utensils, English stove in working order etc., etc.

The property of W. W. Laws Esq., of the Bombay Company Limited and including that of another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The Collectors of the abovementioned pieces are requested not to miss this opportunity, as some of them are of choice and new-designed pattern.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

TO HOTELS, BARS, CLUBS, AND MERCHANTS.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 8th day of December 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the above date at their sale rooms on account of the concerned.

100 cases English Beer.

Will be offered in small lots to suit all.

TO PLUMBERS, HOUSE CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE OWNERS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th day of December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned under instructions from the Bank concerned.

800 Cast Iron Rain Water Pipes; sizes 2, 3½ and 4 inches.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, slightly damaged by Sea Water.

Pursuant to the consent order made by the High Court, in Suit No. 1114 of 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Ballard Pier, Mody Bunder:—

About 83 full pressed bales of Multan cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nopean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Teakwood and Blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, electric lamps and fans with regulators, electric bracket lamps, table lamps and fans, best platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome, flower vases and table ornaments, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, one English bedroom suite, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one old China bath tub, cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden roller and implements, lawn mower machine, etc., etc., the property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor and others.

The property of another gentleman: One 15 H. P. Five seated Tonneau body Harbick motor car.

One English rubber tyred double seated square Brougham.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Commissioner of Police:—

One metal watch with a silver chain.

By order of the offices concerned:—

5 "Sylo" Hand Ice Machines with two spare moulds, and 15 tins freezing mixture.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong bay waler mare, 14-3, 6 years, going in saddle and harness.

A RARE AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of a large Chemists and Druggists' Shop.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Condor and Sons, Chemists and Druggists, consisting of patent medicines of all kinds, drugs, tabloids and tablets pills, surgical instruments, glass syringes, Douche Watercans, glasscase medicines show cases-small round glass show case, large plate glass show cases, large counters, cupboards, tables chairs, scent bottles, sponges, tooth brushes, hair brushes, one large counter with show case, thermometers, compounding stones mortars and pistons, platedware and best articles for presentation, etc., etc., will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Plots, at Sandhurst Road (East) Estate and Sandhurst Road (West) Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

LOT NO. 1.—A very valuable building site known as plots No. 32 and 33, Sandhurst Road (East), Estate, containing 1,262 square yards having long and prominent frontages to Parel (Bhendy Bazaar) Sandhurst and Jail Roads, and suitable for the erection of shops, offices and residences. This plot is situate in a very busy locality and at the junction of the main North and South and East and West Roads. It is expected that trams will shortly be laid along Sandhurst Road, and when Sandhurst is completed this will be one of the prominent sites in the city.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as plot No. 86 and 87, Sandhurst Road, west containing 1,741 square yards, situate at the Junction of Sandhurst and Falkland Roads and having frontages of once 320ft. to Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Islampura Street, and Ardeseer Dady Street.

It is expected that trams will shortly run from Falkland Road, along Sandhurst Road to the docks.

The letting will be held on plot Nos. 32 and 33. Plans and agreements to lease can be seen on application to the Board's Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

The Sale of landed properties at Mahim Custom Road advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 9TH DECEMBER 1916 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CINEMATOGRAPH, PHONOGRAPHS AND ELECTRIC GOODS IN SHOP AT KALBADEVI.

On SATURDAY, the 9th day of December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction in the shop on Kalbadevi Road next to the Edward Theatre and near Messrs. Chinoy Bros., Persian Hatters (where the Kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned the entire stock-in-trade in the shop of a well-known merchant closing business comprising cinematographs, cinematograph stands, films, talking machines, records, harmoniums, jets, lines, film winders, electrical goods, kitson, washington and kineley lamps, spirit lamps, cinematograph operative house, dianamos, drilling machine, worked by hand and power, electric table fans, Di-Deon 6 H. P. Motor car, Daraz 8 H.P. Motor car, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

POONA—The Patrons of The WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. are requested to send in their orders as before. 6233

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced agents to represent INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., in all important towns in Bombay Presidency on monthly allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 besides a consolidated travelling allowance and liberal commission on business introduced. Monthly business guarantee not needed, yearly guarantee will do. The selected candidates shall have to furnish reliable personal security. Apply immediately with full particulars of past and present occupation to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 810

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, knowledge of transhipment very essential. Pay Rs. 50/60. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6241

ADVERTISER proceeding to Japan shortly will be pleased to hear from Persons or Firms desirous of having business connections there either export or import. Apply to Box No. 391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6194

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—2 E. P. CLERKS with general Store and Typewriting experience and clear handwriting. Salary according to merit. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to A. BARAKAT & Co., Kulab Road, Delhi. 6227

WANTED—A competent hand with thorough knowledge of executing mofussil orders. Salary Rs. 35—50. Apply with credentials of past experience to the MANAGER BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES. 6226

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A MANAGER with considerable experience of Motor Lorry business, and also CHAUFFERS & FITTERS for the Marwari Motor Transport Co., Salaries according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms c/o Marwari Sammelan, 393 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 6232

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST—Engineer's Office.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned upto 15-12-16 from qualified OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS for temporary work in the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Those who have previous experience of Road construction, drainage and survey and levelling work, and are able to manage labour on Departmental works will be preferred. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per mensem.

H. D. KATRAK,
L.C.E., A.M., I.C.E.,
Offg. Trust Engineer,
6243 Northern Division.

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

CUSTOMERS wishing to purchase or DISPOSE of second-hand CARS will save time & worry by applying to "THE BYCULLA GARAGE," 229, Bellasis Road. 6239

ON VIEW—Mr. J. C. G. Bowen's valuable Furniture, drawing room suite, cabinets, almyrahs, electric lamps and fans, valuable garden, etc., at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD TO-MORROW. 6247

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 560/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

DELHI AND NORTHERN-INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the company at No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1916, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the sub-joined extraordinary Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of December 1916 will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"THAT THE COMPANY BE WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY."

Should the Resolution be confirmed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of Mr. Henry Harwood, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Company, Bombay, to be Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, without remuneration.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
The Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Dated this 8th day of December 1916.

Nos. 17 & 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 6249.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE BUSINESS of this Bank will be TRANSFERRED to its new offices, at 52 and 54, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, 11th December, 1916. 6246

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has severed connections with MIRZAMAL RAM NARAYAN POTAR and the MARWARI COAL TRADING Co. will not be responsible for any business done with them hereafter.

RATANLAL RADHAKISAN,
6242 Proprietor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE STATE PURCHASES COMMITTEE having been appointed by the Darbar to deal with all orders exceeding Rs. 300 in value hitherto placed by the various Heads of Departments who have to make purchases during the year, all firms desirous of doing business with the State are requested to send their latest price lists to the Secretary, and duly to apprise him of any alterations in the list prices. The Committee will usually invite sealed tenders for the requirements of the State. All kinds of furniture, tents, leather goods, provision stores, P. W. D. and Electrical Department requirements, Press accessories, motor requisities, stationery, everything in short, will come within the scope of the Committee's authority.

SECRETARY,
State Purchases Committee, Bhopal.
6215.

Ahmedabad Palace,
Bhopal, 27th November, 1916.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the ENTENTE CORDIALE CLUB, situated at Watson's Annexe are informed that the Club will be REMOVED to new premises at ground floor, Holland House, Colaba Causeway from the 15th instant.

E. W. GAUTRAY,
Secretary.

HASTINGS SCOOL, ALIPORE.

ONE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP value Rs. 50 per mensem, tenable for two years at Hastings School, Alipore, has been offered for competition by Mr. S. R. Das, the examination for which will be held at the School on January 4th and 5th.

For particulars apply to:—

W. F. PAPWORTH,
6135 Assistant Master-in-Charge.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay
Telephone No. 2569.
31, Hamam Street, Fort.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERT preparation as for the past sixteen years for High Commercial, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy and Indian Government Auditor's Diploma Examinations on practical lines.

Prospectus on application.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDOOL KADAR HAJI ABDOOLA SOAB, SALLEY MAHOMED HAJI ABDOOLA SOAB and ALI MAHOMED HAJI ABDOOLA SOAB, the administrators of the property and credits of HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI OOMER SOAB have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims if any not so made known will be considered as waived null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate in Jackeria Musjid Street otherwise called Don Tad Second Row without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collectors Old No. 1260 New Nos. 7005, 7007, Old Survey No. 1032 and New Survey No. 2149 and by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2129 (3) Street No. 311 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Adam Esmail, on or towards the West by the Don Tad Second Row aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Fazal Mahomed Essa and Company and now belonging to Jaffer Mahomed Hashom Kolaporewalla, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Adam Esmail and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdool Kadar Haji Abdoola Soab, Salley Mahomed Haji Abdoola Soab and Alli Mahomed Haji Abdoola Soab.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1916.

LITTLE & Co.,
6251. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NARAYAN BALAJI and MAHADEO VISHNU MARATHE, the surviving proving executors of the last Will and Testament of BALAJI PANDURANG, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1,885 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 3123, 3125, 3126 (2) and 3126 (3), and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 832, and bounded on or towards the East by the properties of Goverdhandas Vallebhdas and Aser Virji, on or towards the West by the properties of Tricumdas Madhavji Mathradas Kahanji Harischandra Bawa and Achratbai, widow, on or towards the North by , on or towards the South partly by the Walkeshwar Road and partly by the property of Sitaram Nathooram and which said premises are delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and are therein surrounded by a red boundary line.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1916.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6250

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF L. CHUNNI LAL SUBORDINATE JUDGE 2ND CLASS DELHI.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 65 OF 1916.

LATCHHMAN DASS RAM KISHORE, Proprietors of the firm of BENARSI DASS SRI RAM through L. Jeshta Ram Registrar, S. C. Ct. Delhi.....Plaintiffs.

V/S

MAT BHAGWAN DAI, &c. .....Defendants.

To,

B. Maharaj Kishan son of R. B. Gursahaimal
Santa Cruz,
Bombay.

WHEREAS in the above cited case summonses were issued on the 14th March, 26th April, 9th June, 26th June, and 24th October, 1916, for the attendance of the Defendant but it appears that it is impossible to serve him in due course this notification is issued for the attendance of the Defendant on the 21st day of December, 1916, failing which exparte proceedings will be taken against him.

L. CHUNNI LAL,
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class,
Delhi.

Dated 2nd December, 1916. 6245

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Has pleasure in presenting

AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION

FATAL FINGERS

By
That Gifted Author
WILLIAM LE QUEUX
For
INCIDENT, FIRE, PUNCH
and
UNEXPECTED EPISODE.
as well as

ACTING PHOTOGRAPHY AND SETTING this photo-play stands unrivalled.

TERRIBLE TALE OF A PRIEST'S CRIME. STORY OF A GREAT BETRAYAL.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, and 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES: Re. 1 to As. 2.

BOOK YOUR SEATS.

Phone No. 1882.

N.B.—Dainty booklet on art paper, profusely illustrated, of the complete story, can be had at the Theatre, Price Six Annas.

AMUSEMENTS

FOR A REAL EVENING'S ENJOYMENT

go to the

WEST END CINEMA

and see this week's instalment of the most exciting film serial yet seen in Bombay:

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

6-45, 8-30 & 10.

RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE.

A SERIAL THAT EXHIBITS THE EVENTS OF ALL COMMON INCIDENTS IN OUR EVERYDAY LIFE.

VORTEX OF MISERIES OF A DESERTED HUSBAND.

RUNAWAY JUNE'S INGENIOUS SCHEMES BAFFLE DETECTIVES AND ALL.

AN EXQUISITE SCENERY OF THE ISLE OF BERMUDA.

REPENTANCE TO THOSE WHO MISS THIS MASTERPIECE SOCIETY SERIAL

"THE RUNAWAY JUNE"

40,000 Feet. 30 parts

Written by the well-known novelist

GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER.

Produced by the

WORLD-FAMED RELIANCE CO.

Endorsed by Press and Public,

Exclusively for

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: COMMENCING 7—8-45—AND 10-30.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1—As. 8, 4 AND 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE AND MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT CINEMA BILL.

"CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE"

A stirring drama in which the playing of a tune nearly caused a patriot's death. The story is laid in the time when Italy was under the power of Austria.

"FOOL'S GOLD."

A woman loves her husband dearly, but will not countenance his dishonest money-making scheme and they part. The man turns to his wife and gains peace of mind.

"MUCHLY MARRIED"

A man whose wife is away is entertaining two friends and their wives. His rich uncle comes suddenly on the scene, and each of his lady guests tries to pass herself off as his wife to get him into the good graces of his uncle. Very funny scenes result.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME
TO-MORROW
including the splendid romantic drama
"THE GILDED SPIDER."

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

RELIEF FUND

Dramatic performance by the students of the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

PREMADHWAJA

(Scott's Talisman)

In aid of the

WOMEN'S BRANCH

OF THE

Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,

FRIDAY, the 15th Dec,, 1916 at 9 p.m,

RIPON THEATRE, Grant Road.

Seats, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and wounded soldiers half price.

Tickets may be had from the Head Master Sir J. J. School of Art, and at the door.

THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD AND KHETWADY JUNCTION.

TO-NIGHT.

A STORY OF A SYREA

(7,500 feet.)

and

JIM'S CHAIR (comic).

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

6-30—Twice Nightly—9-45 p.m.

The Nordisk Co. presents

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY

A sensational Drama in 3 Acts.

An interesting Map of

KUT

showing the operations in Mesopotamia.

The latest Keystone uproar:

FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP

showing the remarkable comedy powers of FATTY'S PRIZE BULL TERRIER.

Commencing next MONDAY, December 11th

At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

THE GREATEST FILM IN HISTORY,

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

AND

H. M. THE KING IN FRANCE.

H. M. War Office Official Films of the Army in France.

A GREAT WAR SERMON!

EVERYTHING SHOWN. NOTHING CENSORED.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE FROM 5 P.M. DAILY.

Sole Director for the East.,
M. E. BANDMAN.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10.

GAIETY THEATRE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

PRESENTS

HUGE VARIETIES

BY

ESSIE JENNINGS
CHARLOTTA
GEORGIE DEVOE

Intercepted by

CHOICE CINEMA.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you drink a that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste!!

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6th.

Iperia — Anderson — Marseilles, Nov 10
Lhasa — King — Karachi, Dec. 5

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hunnie for Liverpool, etc.
,, Iperia for do.

Thursday, 7th December, 1916.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 5th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Iperia:—The steamer Iperia, 2,061 tons, Captain H. J. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Marseilles, which port she had left on the 10th ultimo with ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rinaldo.....Stephens.....J. P. & Co
B. Karoa.....Handcock.....M. M. & Co
C. & R Bonnia.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Shustar.....Weeks.....H. S. S. & Co
H. Maui.....Swan.....F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Hunnie.....W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firozi.....Grey.....T. M. & Co
N. Elswick Grange.....Edwards.....J. M. & Co
P. Georgcis.....Perivolma.....L. Dreghs & Co
Q. Zayani.....H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri.....B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi.....S. S. N. Co
Netravati.....B. S. N. Co
Satranji.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Culna.....M. M. & Co
3 Jehangir.....T. M. & Co
8 Ataka Maru.....Jabeen.....O. S. K.
9 Kansai.....K. N. & Co
14 Lhasa.....M. M. & Co
15 Bahrein.....T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia.....W. & A. G. & Co
8 Scindia.....W. & A. G. & Co
11 Nyanza.....Grant.....M. M. & Co
12 Khyber.....P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Iperia.....Anderson.....W. & A. G. & Co
Soyo Maru.....Tataka.....S. W. & Co
Seistan.....

EXPORTS.

Dec. 7.

FOR SPAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 1,100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 4,014 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 1,982 cwt lintils John Fachiri, 299 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri, 55 bales cotton fly V. A. Save, 6 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 6,000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.
Olympia (s) 12,000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 29 bales wool W. & A. Graham & Co, 214 bales wool M. B. Kaisha, 60 bales wool E. D. Sassoon & Co, 104 bales wool V. Oomersee, 30 bales wool E. Mahomed & Sons, 17 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co, 851 cwt linseed oilcake F. F. Campbell & Co,

Hunnie (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore T. Morrison & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 120 bales cotton Gaddum & Co, 450 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Olympia (s) 160 bales cotton Gaddum & Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 3,598 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros, 3,900 cwt gingilly seed John Fachiri.

Hunnie (s) 4,000 cwt castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co, 3,002 cwt castor seed M. B. Kaisha, 2,001 cwt gingilly seed M. B. Kaisha, 4,001 cwts rapeseed M. B. Kaisha, 21,594 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros, 2,400 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 25 bales wool D. Kundanmall, 166 bales wool M. B. Kaisha.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 46 bales calf skins and cowhides A. Abdoola & Co, 15 bales calf skins and cowhides H. A. Oosman, 5 bales calf skins and cowhides Abba and E. R. Mahomed, 2 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 15 bales cowhides A. Cassam, 19 bales cowhides H. Noormahomed & H. Eisa, 7 bales cowhides H. A. Oomer & Son, 2 bales calf skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 1 bale calf skins V. Esmail & Co, 5 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co, 2 bales calf skins and cowhides H. A. Oomer & Son, 12 casks vegetable tallow Indian States and Eastern Agency, 250 cwt kismiss E. Mahomed & Sons, 300 cwt cassein flour C. Jiwanlal & Co, 10 cwt fishmaws E. Molidina, 356 cwt millet seed C. Jiwanlal & Co, 2,000 cwt ajman seed Volkart Bros, 10 bales goat and sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 8 casks Indian chutney H. Mundherji & Son.

FOR HULL.

Iperia (s) 30,000 cwt linseed M. B. Kaisha, 10,000 cwt castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ataka Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.
Nyanza (s) 300 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ataka Maru (s) 2,300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 295 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 1,300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Nyanza (s) 500 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Kaigo Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton T. Yuasa & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nyanza (s) 345 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co, 200 bales cotton twist I. David, 1,000 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co, 100 bales cotton twist M. B. Kaisha, 850 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nyanza (s) 600 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 191 bales cotton yarn E. D. Sassoon & Co, 30 bales cotton yarn Lyon Lord & Co, 450 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co, 410 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co, 55 cwt fishmaws R. Dhanji & Co, 98 cwt sharkfins R. Dhanji & Co, 20 cases butter Globe Dairy Co.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

I have much pleasure in learning testimony to the wonderful efficacy of Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.' (Benares City), "Specific" for Diabetes.

I got diabetes of a severe type and lost flesh and strength with the lapse of time. I seemed to be getting from bad to worse. I had to leave my bed almost every half an hour at night and as no amount of "Doctoring" seemed to do me any good I despaired of my life. Fortunately I made up my mind to try Messrs. Rays' "Specific." It acted slowly but surely and in about 8 weeks I was completely cured.

I can honestly recommend the "specific" to the suffering public.

PRAKASH SHOSI MITRA, Manager,
Messrs. S. B. MITRA & Co.,
Municipal Contractors, Hardware
Merchants and General Order Suppliers,

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The IRON CLAW

by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery....Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home, whence she is recaptured. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Golden to find their daughter. The Laughing Mask again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar sends to Golden a warning and a demand for a portion of the chart of Windward Island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost in a flight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. Manley finds Margery not indifferent to his love. He saves her from Mauki's poisoned arrows. Manley plans a mock funeral which fails to accomplish the desired purpose, the capture of the Iron Claw and his gang. Margery is saved from death at the hands of the Iron Claw by the Laughing Mask.

TWELFTH EPISODE.

THE HAUNTED CANVAS.

The daughter of Dan O'Mara was a very happy girl. So happy, in fact, was the freckled-nosed Peggy that there were times when the sheer novelty of her good fortune somewhat frightened her. For the tide had turned. The O'Mara family, as Peggy put it, was at last in clover. That mysterious righter of wrongs known as the Laughing Mask had interested himself in getting honest work for Dan O'Mara. And that gracious-eyed lady known as Margery Golden, once she had realized the true position of the family, had become equally interested in doing what she could for the spindle-legged Peggy.

It is true, none the less, that this last-mentioned young lady's benefactress had been momentarily nonplused by Peggy's choice of a vocation, when this choice was placed before her.

"What would you like to do most" Margery had asked at the end of her second trip to the O'Mara cottage with a bundle of clothes for the all but breathless Peggy.

"Be a artist's model!" promptly announced the rapt-eyed factory girl.

"But why a model?" asked the amazed Miss Golden.

"To doll up in glad rags and get myself painted!" explained the dreamer of the dye vats. And odd as that choice seemed to her, Margery Golden did not depart from her promise. She sought out her artist friend, Frank Aimick, and inveigled him to experiment with a new and somewhat untried model.

Frank Aimick, however, soon found the ardent-eyed young Peggy more of a help to him than he had anticipated. Some of her unctuous yet uncouth attitudinizing, in fact, brought a smile to the face of the busy artist.

But that smile was never broader than when he noticed her satnding wide-eyed before the large canvas above the fireplace at the end of his studio. For this painting, which bore the title of "The Vigilante," was a remarkable piece of work, in more ways than one. It showed the life-size figure of a frontiersman staring out into the room, with a leveled carbine at his buck-skinned shoulder. But the arresting feature of the painting lay in the fact that both the eyes of the figure and the barrel of the leveled rifle seemed always to be directed at the spectator, no matter what position the spectator might take.

"That guy gives me the willies!" Peggy protested as she made her way back to the model throne.

"Why?" asked the smiling man at the easel.

"He keeps such a bead on you, no matter where you get in this room!" was the girl's reply.

But destiny, in the form of one Jules Legar, had secretly ordained that Peggy's happiness should not be a lasting one. For Peggy O'Mara was no longer a trivial factor in the activities of the Iron Claw. This slip of a girl had brought defeat to his plans when success seemed well within his hand. And for these humiliations Legar decided that the girl should pay, and pay to the full.

The modest home of the O'Maras, however, had no inkling of this decision until Dan O'Mara himself, wandering about his combined kitchen and living room in search of his pipe, was somewhat startled to see a square of paper pinned to the faded door panel. Peggy herself, joining her father, was equally mystified by this slip of paper, for its surface showed nothing but a round blot or two of black ink on a square of white. Neither Dan O'Mara nor his daughter had any reason to know the meaning of the spotted warning, any more than they knew that one Mauki, the stealthy emissary of the Iron Claw, stood hidden behind the walls of one of the three cottages commanding a clear view of the O'Mara home.

They had no way of knowing that this same Mauki lurked there behind a shuttered window, patiently watching, hour after hour, the house across the way. Close beside him as he watched stood a magazine rifle to which a Maxim silencer had been adjusted. And on the floor beside the rifle lay yet another weapon. This, however, was a weapon of defense, for it consisted of a craftily constructed cape which, for purposes of disguise, could be promptly converted into a woman's skirt.

So sure was Mauki of his defensive arrangements that when he caught sight of Peggy O'Mara and her father at the window he promptly reached for his rifle, adjusted the barrel between the shutter slats, and took aim. Then he pulled the trigger.

The next moment a bullet went crashing through the window of the O'Mara home.

Instinctively the two startled figures leaped away from the window. As they did so they realized that a third person had entered the room. And a second glance showed them that it was the Laughing Mask himself.

He stood for a moment or two, starting down at the spotted warning that lay face upward on the floor. Then he stared at the shattered window. The next moment he was pushing Peggy and Dan O'Mara bodily back from that square of light.

"But what's the meanin' of all this, anyway?" demanded the astonished householder.

"It means that a bullet came through that window," the Laughing Mask explained. "And I know that bullet was intended for your daughter here."

The next moment the Laughing Mask had caught a broom from the corner and about it was draping one of Peggy O'Mara's well-worn waists. Above this he placed the girl's hat, tying it in place with a scarf. Then dropping to his knees well out of sight on one side of the window, he slowly advanced his improvised dummy into the square of light.

That rough outline of a human figure was scarcely in position at the window before a second pane crashed in and the broom was knocked from the hand of the masked man holding it.

"That shot could have come only from one of those three houses across the way. And it's ten to one it's from that empty house on the right!"

He drew away from the window and stood for a moment deep in thought.

"O'Mara, I want you to slip out by your back door and get help. Call on any neighbors you can trust in a case like this. Then hurry back here, for I don't want that scoundrel to suspect his plans haven't worked out exactly as he imagines!"

"We'll get the divil!" announced O'Mara as he slipped away. And while waiting for his return the Laughing Mask sent Peggy for a cupful of flour. With this he powdered her hands and blanched her thin young face. Dan O'Mara had stepped back into the house before the masked visitor had completed his task.

"Now, I want that sniper to think he's done his work, I don't want him to break from cover until your friends have surrounded that house. So take your daughter and carry her out, just as though she were a dead girl."

Dan O'Mara, doing as he was directed, stepped from the doorway with his own white-faced daughter hanging limp in his arms. He acted his part with a sincerity that was not without conviction. For, two minutes after he had staggered into the open with that apparently sad burden, the sniper from the shuttered house was detected slipping out of a cellar window and scurrying along a broken fence.

That escape, however, came before Dan O'Mara's friends could completely take up their position about the suspected house. But one of those friends caught sight of the fugitive in the strange-looking cape, the alarm was given, and the pursuit began.

It was not a long chase, but it was a stern one. Determined as those indignant factory-toilers were to run down the mysterious gunman so wantonly threatening their homes, the fleeing Mauki proved himself startingly fleet of foot. He gained sufficiently on his pursuers to round a corner, dodge into an empty coalshed, and emerge a moment later as a stooped old woman in amber-colored spectacles and a rusty gray wig. Being obviously hard of hearing, this same old woman could not give much information to the group of excited men suddenly accosting her as she hobbled across the street.

Five minutes later a swarthy-skinned man with wiry black hair was hurrying across country to one of the well-concealed dens of Jules Legar, where he duly reported to the Iron Claw the news of his enemy's ruse and his own narrow escape.

Before the second day had passed Legar had evolved yet aonther plan for the subjugation of his enemies. This took the form of a decoy message delivered to the unsuspecting Peggy O'Mara, purporting to be a hasty request from Frank Aimick to come to his studio at nine o'clock that night, to the end that he might hurry to completion one of his unfinished canvases for which the girl was acting as a costume model. Legar and two of his followers, in the meantime, entered Aimick's studio on the pretense of being a fire marshal's inspector, caught the artist off his guard, and carried him bound and gagged and helpless to one of the small back rooms of the studio building.

Peggy herself, before starting out in answer to that summons, was still somewhat uneasy in mind over recent events. So she left word with her father to call for her not later than eleven o'clock.

But more than Dan O'Mara called for his daughter that night, for ten minutes after her departure from the cottage Margery Golden's limousine drew up at the door. Margery's eyes widened when O'Mara explained the reason of his daughter's absence from home.

"But an artist like Frank Aimick would never be able to work at night," she argued, with growing alarm. "He must have daylight for working in color."

Dan O'Mara turned to the table at his side.

"Here's his message, plain as day, written in his own handwritin'," was the puzzled workman's only explanation.

Margery took the message in her hand and studied it. Then her color faded a little.

"That is not Frank Aimick's writing!" she suddenly announced.

"We must get to that studio as fast as my car can carry us.

Peggy O'Mara, in the meantime, was being confronted by more than one surprise. The first came with her arrival at the Aimick studio, when the stranger who opened the door in response to her knock informed her that the artist was out, but would return in a minute or two. The second came with the quiet movement of yet another man who sidled up to the studio door and promptly locked and barred it. But the greatest surprise of all awaited her as she turned from the door and saw Legar himself standing before her.

She stood there,, white lipped, staring from one evil face to the other as Legar's companions closed in about her.

"You're a fine bunch o' cradle-snatchers!" she finally and wrathfully burst out at them, with the ultimate and reckless anger of desperation in her eyes. "You're a grand army o' heroes, you are, to come five strong again' a girl like me!"

"Stop that brat!" commanded the irate Legar. And there was a general movement in the direction of the blazing-eyed girl.

There was one man in that group, however, who did not join in that movement. The reason for this lay in the fact that at that moment he happened to be looking up at the painting of "The Vigilante."

He was about to reach for a heavy easel-pag, to fling at the canvas, when he suddenly straightened up, clapped a hand to his shoulder, and turned about. There was a look of mingled wonder and incredulity on his face. Then he slowly drew from the fleshy part of his upper arm a small steel dart, little bigger than a knitting-needle.

The next moment a second man, moving across the room to catch up a curtain cord with which to tie the captured girl, felt a sudden sting in his hip, stoped abruptly and pointed with a shout of anger toward the canvas above the mantel.

Still another of Legar's followers, not realizing the meaning of that cry, stepped forward and stared at the painting. Out of the barrel-end of the painted rifle, as he did so, shot still another dart which buried itself in his neck.

"Th' darts!" he mumbled as thickly as a drunken man might. "Th' darts 're drugged!"

But even before those mumbled words were spoken the swarthy-skinned Mauki, trying to hold the still struggling Peggy O'Mara down on a divan, felt a sharp pain above his shoulderblade, turned about, and saw Legar run across the room and catch up the heavy brass fire tongs from beside the mantel end.

"The painting!" squeaked Mauki, staggering out against the model-throne. "The painting—it is spitting steel at us!"

Legar, however, was no longer in need of that warning. Standing to one side of the mantel, close beside the wall, he attacked the huge canvas with his fire-tongs, beating in the center of the picture at the same time that Peggy O'Mara, realizing that she was no longer being held a prisoner, caught up a teakwood tabouret and with it precipitated herself on the preoccupied Legar.

He ignored that flank attack, however, for the Iron Claw suddenly found himself confronted by a figure of more importance than either the spindle-legged girl or a painted gunman.

Out from behind that tattered canvas had emerged a man wearing a yellow mask, tossing to one side a slender blowpipe as he came. Before he could regain his feet after that hurried leap from the mantel shelf, Legar himself had dropped the fire tongs and whipped a revolver from his pocket. This he leveled directly at the body of the Laughing Mask. But before he could pull the trigger, Peggy's tabouret struck against his outstretched arm, knocking the weapon up in the air.

By this time the Laughing Mask was up on his feet, and face to face with his enemy. Before the revolver could again be brought into play the two had clenched. Then the Iron Claw went down before a clean-cut blow from his opponent. He recovered himself sufficiently, however, to roll to where his fallen revolver lay. But before he could level that firearm at his adversary the Laughing Mask, remembering that even the officers of the law were no longer his friends, dived out through the small door at the rear of the studio and disappeared from sight, for already the sound of O'Mara and his rescuing party could be heard as they swarmed up the stairs.

The Iron Claw himself heard those sounds, drew himself together, and stared helplessly about the dismantled studio. Then the instinct of self-preservation reasserted itself He ran to the back of the rooom, dived into a kitchenette, found a small door in its wall, swung it open, discovered a dumb-waiter shaft in front of him, and escaped to the street.

THE CORRIDORS OF DREAD.

Margery Golden, as she sat in the taxicab which carried her homeward, was comforted by the thought that she had at least saved the life of a factory girl to whom she stood indebted for her own escape from death

The further thought that she had sent Dan O'Mara and his exhausted daughter safely home in her own luxurious limousine even reconciled her to the somewhat stuffy-aired public conveyance in which she found herself. She blinked meditatively out at the back of the heavy faced driver so sullenly and yet so adroitly piloting her through the tangle of traffic. Then the abstraction suddenly went from her eyes and the listlessness from her pose. For, from the back window of the red-wheeled taxicab immediately in front of her she caught sight of a peering face. And it took no second glance to tell her that it was the deep-seared face of the Iron Claw himself.

The next moment Margery was shouting to her sullen-faced driver.

"Follow that red-wheeled taxi," she told him, pointing down the side street. "Keep within sight of it, whatever happens!"

Soon they had left the city well behind them and were in that twilight zone which is neither quite rural nor quite urban. But Margery, the moment she saw the red-wheeled taxicab come to a stop, commanded her driver to draw in under the shadow of a dense row of catalpa trees. There, from the running board of her car, she beheld Legar step out on the road, pay his chauffeur, and stand looking after the departing taxicab until it disappeared from sight. Then he turned about, pushed his way in through a tangle or shrubbery, and left the lonely roadside as empty as a desert trail.

Then the resolute browed young woman turned to her chauffeur.

"I'm going to follow that man. If I fail to return here inside of ten minutes, I want you to get any help you can, and come after me."

Margery stole along the shadowy roadside to the spot where she had seen Legar creep in through the bushes. She followed as best she could, found herself face to face with a tunnel-opening that showed itself dimly in the moonlight, and after a moment's hesitation stooped low and crept into this tunnel, feeling her way cautiously along the smooth brickwork of its walls. She came to a turn, buttressed with heavier masonry, and padded along this wall until her groping fingers came in contact with a light switch. This, after a moment's thought, she turned on. The next oment a number of bulbs along the corridor roof above her flowered into light.

Staring ahead of her, she saw that the corridor ended in nothing but a blank wall. But as she stared intently at the wall she detected in one side of it a partially concealed electric button. She moved toward this cautiously, for she had learned of old to be wary of approach to any of Legar's fastnesses. Then, as she advanced, she came to a sudden stop. For she saw on the flagstone upon which she was about to step a small cross. There was also a minute crevice, unnoticeable in its companions, about this quadrangle so suspiciously marked by its cross. So she stepped carefully over the suspected area, crept forward to the buttotn, and touched it with a tentative fingertip.

The next moment a remarkable thing happened. A section of the heavy masonry shutting off the end of the corridor, at that touch, swung silently about on its axis, leaving an aperture wide enough for a human body to pass through. The girl, holding her breath, stepped through the ponderous masonry.

This chamber, she saw, was empty, except for two mysterious strands of iron chain hat ran from ceiling to floor, close against the wall, while against the other stood a deal table and a camp couch across which lay a couple of very dirty blankets. But along the floor at the far end of the room her quick eye detected a thin pencil of light. So she tiptoed quietly forward until she stood close to the door above this illuminated crevice. Then she stooped lower, listening intently, for the sound of muffled voices came to her from the room within.

"I tell you we can't afford to fail in this move," she heard the voice of Legar himself announce. "The thing's got to be settled, and settled before morning!"

"But how?" asked one of his followers.

"With two pounds of guncotton and a time fuse," was Legar's reply.

"In the O'Mara cottage?" asked another voice.

"Yes: I want that cottage wiped off the face of the earth, and the family with it! And I want it done before morning!"

Margery listened, oblivious of the passing of time, as the conspirators behind the closed door continued to debate on their plan of action. Then she started, even as much as they did, when the sudden buzzing of an electric annunciator warned that intent group of an intruder's approach.

It was then and only then, that the girl remembered her parting message to the taxicab driver. All that was left her to do was to dart over to the camp cot, and drop down on the stone floor beside it.

The next moment Legar and his men were in the outer chamber. While one of the men crept to a secret outlook crevice in the farther wall Legar himself stepped to one of the control chains which ran from floor to ceiling on the other side of the room, and by pulling one of these started into action some mysterious mechanism which the watching girl could not quite comprehend. She saw them run back to the inner room and stand waiting while Legar manipulated still another secret spring which threw open a hidden door in the back wall of that room. And that door, she surmised, led by some unknown passage to the outer world.

But Margery did not give much thought to this, for there came to her as she regained her feet the repeated cry of a human being, a cry husky with terror. She ran to the pivot door in the masonry, swung it back, and there beheld a sight which made her blood run cold. It took her, in fact, a ponderable space of time to understand the scene confronting her. But as she stared out she saw where her unsuspecting chauffeur had stepped on the cross-marked flagstone, for it was now several inches lower than the rest of the floor. And this, obviously, had released a steel arm which had swung suddenly forward and swept the startled intruder flat against the stone wall, holding him there as in a vise. And as he stood pinioned there a great block of granite, released by some hidden machinery, was slowly descending from the roof of the corridor. Margery quickly manipulated the chains and released the chauffeur.

"Let me at 'em" he shouted, brandishing the automobile wrench which he still carried in his hand. "Just let mee at 'em!"

"It's no use," cried Margery, holding him back. "They have gone, the lot of them. And we've got to follow quickly, or there'll be a whole family meet a worse fate than yours might have been to-night!"

She had taken the wrench from his hand and was leading him out of the tunnel mouth by this time, explaining that he would have to bring his taxicab from its hiding place and at once start in pursuit of the Iron Claw. But these explanations came to a sudden and an unexpected ending, for Legar and his followers, skulking in the bushes, caught that betraying sound of vices and saw a chance that was too good to be missed. They closed in on the girl and the taxi-driver. Yet that sullen-spirited driver, when cornered, fought with an energy so explosive that the entire circle became involved in the struggle. It was Legar himself, and only Legar, who had the presence of mind to direct the attention towards the girl. He swung suddenly about and started for her. She saw him coming, raised the heavy wrench she still carried and sent at flat against his bony temple and took to her heels. She jumped into the empty taxicab and headed for the O'Mara cottage.

So colorless was her face as the bewildered Dan O'Mara opened the door that he started back in alarm. And her words were even more disturbing.

"Come away!" she called out. "Come quick, or it will be too late!"

"And what's wrong now?" asked the astounded householder.

"Get Peggy!" gasped the girl as she stared fratically about the little room, "Get her away from here, quick! The house has been mined! There's been a bomb left here, and any moment—"

She stopped speaking, for the pungent smell of powder smoke had assailed her nostrils. Then from the open window, in which a somewhat neglelcted flower-box stood, came a faint sputter of sound.

She ran to the window. Lying in the flower-box she saw a heavy cylinder of metal. Even before she caught sight of the time-fuse which quietly hissed and burned at one end of the cylinder, she knew what it was. It was the infernal machine which Legar's agent had placed there to detroys the house. And at any moment the explosion might take place.

Margery caught the heavy cylinder up in her hands. She even tried to blow out the fuse. But this was useless. Then she tried to tear it away. But this second effort was equally fruitless. And sheeer panic took possession of her at the thought of her helplessness. The bomb dropped from her fingers to the floor. She made one instinctive effort to warn poor young Peggy O'Mara away, as the girl ran to her side. But instead of repeating that warning she let her arms close about the slender body as though in mute acknowledgment that she knew it was already too late. For the fuse, she could see, was burning down into the end of the cylinder itself. She even closed her eyes, awaiting the inevitable.

She opened them again, at the sound of a sudden step. She opened them to see a masked figure dart into the room, catch up the smoking metal cylinder, and with one and the same movement hurl it out through the open window.

The next moment a great detonation shook the walls of that house.

The bomb had exploded. But the house of O'Mara still stood. And Peggy and her father stared open-mouthed at the newcomer, who, instead of staring back at them, stood intently regarding Margery Golden.

"The Laughing Mask!" said that somewhat shaken young lady, in little more than a whisper.

"At your service!" replied the man in the yellow mask, with a half-humble and half-mocking bow as he stood, for one fleeting moment, in the narrow doorway.

(To be continued.)

Having read this story you will see these scenes visualized at the OLYMPIA CINEMA

THE
IRON CLAW
NOW RUNNING.

This Serial superior of baffling Mystery and throbbing Episodes is bound to amaze and dazzle.

Our entire Programme is so intensely fascinating and absorbingly entertaining that . . .

YOU

and take you from interwals of breathless attention to bursts of ungovernable applause.

will realise having grasped the unfailing oppotunity for ideal Week Night Holidays at easy prices.

OLYMPIA
THE PREMIER SERIAL
Picture Palace
SANDHURST ROAD.

OUT TO-DAY

"INDIAN INK"
IS ON SALE TO-DAY
Re. 1
A Feast in Color
THACKER SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA.
And at all Bookstalls.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for *One Rupee only*. Readings will be sent by V. P.P.

MRS. M. SHORE. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CAMP DELHI, writes:—"I am very much pleased with the Annual Life reading. Try only once. You will be marvellously convinced.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

HAPPY NEWS!
NOW IN FULL SWING
OUR X'MAS SALE
WELCOMES YOU TO ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS WITH SWEEPING
REDUCTIONS OF 10 to 20 %
Then why lose time in inspecting our magnificent stock of Novelties suitable for X'mas and New Year Gifts and dainty variety of Fancy Articles.
BESSHO & Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Copyright, 1915, by Arthur Stringer.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	11.95
Egyptian F. G. F.	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at March	20.34
May	20.55
New Orleans 10 a.m. Liverpool at March	19.92
May	20.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
December	11.95
Dec.-Jan.	11.95
Jan.-Feb.	12.01
Feb.-March	12.06
March-April	12.13
April-May	12.18
May-June	12.24
June-July	12.24
July-Aug.	12.24
Aug.-Sept.	11.93
Sept.-Oct.	11.43
Oct.-Nov.	11.28
Nov.-Dec.	11.23

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6th.

	To-day's price.
March	19.15
May	19.65
July	19.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 6th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.29
" " Fully Good	8.85
" " Fine	8.65
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.79
" " Fully Good	8.37
" " Fine	8.75
" Broach Good	10.94
" " Fully Good	10.03
" " Fine	11.30
" Scinde Good	8.19
" " Fully Good	8.27
" " Fine	8.55

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

The Tone of Manchester Cloth Market is uncertain with less activity and irregular Cloth business for India, Chiefly Bleaching descriptions.

The Tone of Yarns is slightly easier and quieter.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 4th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	75

New York, Dec. 5th.

Day's Export to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	75

New York, Dec. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
Futures at New York March	20.38
" " May	20.69
Spot Cotton at New York	20.15
" " New Orleans	19.63
Futures at New Orleans March	19.94
" " May	20.19

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8

London, Dec. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Supplies firm.	
Amount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅝
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅝
" " 6 "	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.30

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Dec. 5th.

TRANSFERS IMMEDIATE.

On Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 } 1/4 5/32.
" Bombay Rs. 29,00,000 }
" Madras Rs. 10,00,000 }

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 } 1-4 1/8
" Bombay " 10,00,000 }

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 5th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£83½
4½ % 1925—1945	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 5th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Cargo Paid — 81

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. — 74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Barl Wheat Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Paid — 80/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan. Paid — 66

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers — 90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal — 90
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Quoted — 87
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers — 112
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. — 92

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plate) Gingelly not offered.
Linseed, Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers — 112

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Quoted — 20-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£170
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£152
Copper Braziers	£188
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	40

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/3
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27/6
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/7
Tone—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Buyers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. American Demand	3/01

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The market at Colaba opened very weak with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 417/8 and immediately declined to Rs. 413/8 on free bazar selling and poor demand for Ready but recovered again by Rs. 2/3. Only a moderate business has been reported in Broach and other qualities are quiet in sympathy with Broach. Ready cotton is dull.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach, 416.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal 311.
M. G. K./Akola, 383/84.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 7th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	420/1	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	433/4	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	315/6	..	..	320/30
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	328/8	..	..	340/40
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	340/55
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	330/35
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	389	..	..	390/00
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	430/37
Ringt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	377	..	..	375/85
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	362	..	..	365/75
Khandwa Sawwad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G	..	..	..	290/00
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	405/15
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	435/45
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	415/25
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	400/05

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	336	322	311	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	348	336	324	..Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	350	335	320	..Ready New Crop
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	381	361	..Ready New Crop
	..	370	355	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	400	..Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	415	..Ready New Crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	291	276	..Ready New Crop
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	393	378	..Ready New Crop
	..	385	370	..1/25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	394	379	..Ready new crop
Dhanangaum	..	389	374	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	398	383	..Ready new crop
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	390	375	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	404	389	..Ready new crop
Nagpore	..	395	380	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	406	391	..Ready new crop
Wardna Ringhat (M.G.)	..	400	385	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	409	394	..Ready new crop
	..	404	389	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	426	..	.. 1/25th Mar 17
	..	..	..	416 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	383	365	..Ready new crop
	..	368	353	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	425 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	425 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	434 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	430 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	420 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	440 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	450 April/May
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	445 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	455 April/May

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 7th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 10 0	11 1 0
" Brown Thin	10 0 0	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	49 0 0	10 6 0
" Gajar 75.25	47 0 0	10 0 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	9 10 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 7 0
Jowa	32 0 0	4 10 0
Arandla	39 0 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 13 0	
Linseed May	11 13 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 6 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 10 0	
" Black	8 8 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The Cotton Mill shares ruled almost unchanged to-day. The undercurrent is very healthy.

Tata Iron and Steel shares showed an upward tendency and a rise of about Rs. 10 was recorded during the course of the day.

Manganese and Cement Companies shares also kept firm.

In Mill shares for January delivery David closed at Rs. 537½, Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 650 to Rs. 657½, Standards between Rs. 1,477½ to Rs. 1,472½, Madhowji between Rs. 1,577½ to Rs. 1,582½ and Central India between Rs. 2,315 to Rs. 2,330.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 330, Crescent at Rs. 212½, Pearl at Rs. 480 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 417½.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 642½.

Bundi Cement Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 25½ for cash.

Indian Cement declined to Rs. 435.

Katni Cement ordinary shares closed firm at Rs. 330 and Deferred at Rs. 1,120.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 335 but closed steady at Rs. 345. Deferreds improved to Rs. 124.

Bank of India shares stood in demand at Rs. 83½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 287½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 86.

TRADE POLICY AFTER THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

The Government of India's letter to the Local Governments on the question of trade policy after the war has now been issued. On this subject it is intended commercial bodies and associations should fully be consulted.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

TWO ACCUSED GET FIVE YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR v. (1) ASHAKALI ALIAS IMAMBUX KADAR, (2) PEERMAHOMED IMAM, (3) ABIDKHAN VAZIR-MAHOMEDKHAN.

The accused were charged with of the offence of causing grievous hurt to Bai Amrit and Suleman Banoo, by stabbing them with a knife, on the 11th of August at Fanaswadi.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the Crown.

The accused were undefended.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this prosecution, were that Amrit had got a soda water shop somewhere at Fanaswadi. She was also living there with one Suleman Banoo. She knew the three accused and became acquainted with the second accused who was a policeman, about a year ago. The second accused used to visit a woman on the floor above where Amrit lived. The 1st and 3rd accused used to accompany the second accused to the woman's place. On the 19th of August, 1916, Amrit was seated at the door of her room at 8-15 p.m., when the first accused came and asked her what she had to say. She said that she had nothing to say and went inside her room, when the first accused followed her and struck her on her nose with a knife. The second and third accused then came up; the third accused held her fast and the second accused, the policeman, struck her above the armpit. Suleman Banoo who was asleep in the room, got up, but he too was assaulted by the second accused. Amrit then fell unconscious. Suleman lifted her and carried her down, put her in a gharry and took her to the hospital, where she stayed for one month.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the first and second accused and of not guilty against the third accused.

His Lordship sentenced the first and second accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment; the third accused was ordered to be acquitted.

DEATH OF A COOLY.

PROSECUTION ENTERS "NOLLE PROSEQUI"

KING-EMPEROR, v. 1. MAMOO KHAIRULLA, 2. YESOO MAHOMED AND 3. ABDUL KADAR REHMAN.

(Before Justice Beaman and Special Jury.)

The accused were charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Yacoob Hathan a Mahomedan cooly, by causing injuries to his spine with big pieces of stones and thereby causing his death. There was an alternate charge of causing grivous hurt to the deceased.

Mr. H. P. Dustoor with the Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla defended the first and Mr. M. K. Azad, the second and third accused.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were as follows:—

The deceased Yacoob worked as a baggage cooly in Princes and Victoria docks under the employ of one Rasul Sadoola who had contracts with different shipping companies to carry passengers' baggage. All the accused were in the same employ. The first accused and the deceased were on friendly terms and lived on the 3rd floor of the same chawl at Dongri Street. Ten days prior to this incident Mamoo, the first accused, and the deceased fell out owing to the deceased bringing a strange Hindu woman to his room for immoral purposes. The deceased complained to his master Rasul about Mamoo's unnecessary interference in his domestic affairs and Rasul admonished both of them. Since then the 1st accused and the deceased were on bad terms. The 1st accused and the deceased were both hard drinkers and on the night of the 10th September 1916 the deceased after taking his dinner and a bottle of beer left his home at 8 p.m. His wife thought that he had gone to have more drink. She waited for him till 10 p.m. and finding that he had not arrived till then sent some of the neighbours to find him out. The deceased however was not found but on the morning of the next day 6-30 a.m. she received information that her husband was lying injured in the sweeper's lane at the back of a chawl near Nowrojee Hill. She went there and found her husband semi-conscious but unable to state how he got there. He was in great pain and was brought home in a gharry and placed on his bed. Many of his neighbours and relations came to see him there among whom were the three accused. Rasul also came and suggested that a doctor should be sent for. The second accused went to fetch one but returned without one saying that he could not find one at the early morning hour. Then as the deceased was in great pain some one suggested that brandy should be applied. All the women in the room, including his wife were asked to go out and the three accused and the others remained inside, the room. But before brandy could be applied Yacoob died. The first accused then prevailed upon the widow to give a false story to the Municipal clerk for registration of deaths. She was pursuaded to say that the deceased was suffering from diarrhoea and was being treated at home but unfortunately died. The second accused then went to the Municipal 'ramosi' and asked him to give a certificate. The 'ramosi', declined to give a certificate until after making proper inquiries. The wife of the deceased told him the same story which was told to the clerk and a certificate was given. The deceased was then buried in the Mahomedan cemetery on the Queen's Road. On the 13th of September, however, information was received by the police that the deceased who was buried on the 11th of September, had met his death by foul play. The body was in consequence exhumed and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the spine. The two persons who gave information to the police were Shaikh Ahmed Abdulla alias Kalia and Bachoo Sidick, who took part in assaulting the deceased in a quarry at the instance of the first accused. Their story was that the first accused conspired with the other two accused to belabour the deceased on the night of the 10th. Therefore while the deceased was returning home drunk he was lured by Mamoo the first accused to the quarry and there assaulted by him with fists. The other two accused came up and joined the first accused in assaulting the deceased. The first accused struck the deceased on the left knee with a huge stone and the second accused struck him with another large stone. The two informants Kalia and Sidick also took part in the assault. As the deceased became unconscious the first accused became nervous and they removed him to the back of a chawl on Nowrojee Hill. He was left there till the morning when his wife found him. All this was witnessed by one Noormahomed a servant in a tea-shop. The first accused asked him to tell a false story to the effect that somebody had collided with him in a passage in the chawl in consequence of which the deceased fell down.

After some evidence had been called the Advocate-General entered "nolle prosequi." His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

176-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co., a firm v. Peerozshaw Dorabji Dubash.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

C C 1271-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v. M D Puri, 24-11-16.

892-15.—Smetham B & Co., Narotam Anandji v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Khanderao L & M, 1-12-16.

C C 884-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, The Bhupandra Flour Mills Co., Ld. (In Voluntary Liquidation) v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Judah & Solomon, 4-12-16.

1358-15.—Nanu H & Co., Tyabally Sbaik Camroodin & anr. v. Mirza Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Payne & Co., 6-12-16.

App. No. 4-15, S C Ct 616-14.—Unwalla P & Papa alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, D J Mantri, Notice 16-11-16.

642-23013-14.—Patell & Ezekiel, Sir J H W Graham, & ors v. Vallabhdas Shivji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, 2-11-16.

O S 834-16.—Shroff D & D, Piroshaw Pailanji Frenchman, & anr v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co., Wadia G & Co., 20-7-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

LONG CAUSE.

813-14.—Khunderao L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow, and anr, Raghavaya N & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

473-15.—Dubash and Co., Premji Kheraj, a firm v. Nanchand Valji, Raghavaya N & Co., fr 30-11-16.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M., Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co. a firm, Sham M & H.

1102-15—Captain and V. Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr. Soonderdas and Co.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

685-13.—Captain and V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kusturchand Ghandi, Motichand & D.

1461-15—Merwanji K and Co. The State of Cambay v Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edgelow G W and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15—Mulla and M. Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

987-16.—Motichand & D, Rewashanker Jugjiwan v. Thakar Lalji Mowji & ors, Purnanand & Co., Amin and D, Part heard.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram v. Ladharam Dhavraj, Motichand & D.

286-16—Mulla and M, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v Haji Mahomed Reza Meghji and Bros a firm and anr, Little and Co.

450-16.—Captain and V, Fatmabai, widow v. Shirinbai, widow, Manchershaw & N, Not to be called on till, 8-12-16.

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Manjoobai, widow v. Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jehangir M & S.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Hurnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand and anr, Amin and Desai.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole, widow v. Allexandra Macropola and anr.

413-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Chandabai Bayabai Bapuji Malwanker v. Mooktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

1448-15.—Subnis & G, Bai Nandibai, widow, & anr v. Jivibai, Edg G W & Co.

73-15.—Dubash & Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

620-16.—Motichand & D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher & ors, Wadia & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, & ors, S H Tyabji, Ard H D & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar, & ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & Desai, Maner & N, M B Chothia.

ALLEGED CHEQUE FRAUD.

CHARGE AGAINST A DUTCHMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

On the 20th of last month a Dutchman named Tops got in company in a railway train with a Mr. H C. Fraser of Raichur and travelled down with him to Calcutta. It is said that both put up at a local hotel and that Mr. Fraser after a few days left for Raichur. Tops, it is alleged, managed to get possession of a blank cheque belonging to Mr. Fraser. On the 20th of November, it is alleged, he filled up a cheque for Rs. 1,700 on the National Bank of India and forged the signature of Mr. Fraser. It was duly presented and, it is said, cashed.

Tops appears to have next obtained a passport in the name of Mulder and left Bombay by a steamer. The police on receiving information, wired to the authorities at Aden and had the accused detained and brought to Calcutta. Accused, it is said, totally denies the charge and states that the cheque was endorsed by Hageman. Further enquiries are being made.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DIVORCED WIFE.

CHARGE OF DETAINING FAILS.

At the Mazagon Police Court the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which a Hindu named Pitamber Sadul was charged with detaining Manoobai, the wife of one Nanji Kala.

The accused was defended by Mr. C. J. Mistry, pleader.

It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that Manoobai was legally married to Nanji about a couple of years ago and she used to live with him in his house off and on. She disappeared about two months ago and was traced to the accused's house at Mahaluxmi.

It was urged on behalf of the defence that during the time of the marriage the complainant boorowed ornaments from various persons and gave them to Manoobai to put on. Shortly after, he took her away with her ornaments to his native town, Amreli. Her father subsequently learnt that the ornaments did not belong to her husband and so he went to Amreli and complained to the Police there. Then they arrived at a decision by which the ornaments were returned to the owners and the complainant receiving back the money he gave to Manoobai's father, granted her a divorce.

A deed of divorce was put in.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the divorce had been proved and so discharged the accused.

The accused, Manoobai, and their partisans who were in the Court shouted "Jai" in the compound of the Court as soon as the judgment was delivered and 29 persons were arrested and charged before the same Magistrate with disorderly behaviour.

The accused were all convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from 8 as to Rs. 3 each.

PRINCE'S DOCK THEFT CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

In the case in which Inspector Shaw charged Vithoba Kanoo and another coolie with stealing two bottles of beer at the Prince's Dock, the property of Messrs. Musui Bussan Kaisha, the Third Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused on the plea and the evidence before him. He observed that the evidence left no doubt in his mind that the two bottles of beer were removed by the accused at the instance of Mr. Moskowitch who wanted the bottles to be sent on to him. The Magistrate did not propose to order the prosecution of Mr. Moskowitch because he felt confident that the Collector of Customs would deal adequately with him. He was, however, unable to understand why Mr. Priestly who heard the statements of the accused and the witnesses, did not order Inspector Shaw to place Mr. Moskowitch along with the accused before the Court. As no explanation had been vouchsafed to the Court the Magistrate thought it desirable that the Commissioner of Police should call for an explanation from Mr. Priestly.

As this was the accused's first offence and as they had been in custody for four days and as there were extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused his Lordship sentenced each of the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Cama charged a cartdriver named Mahomed Dawood with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was fined Rs 7.

Abdul Rehman Sheik Rehman, a coolie who was charged by Deputy Inspector Dyer with possessing two tolas of opium without a license was fined Rs. 3.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

There was rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing generally continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrgation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but were steady elsewhere.

A Chamber of Commerce has been organised at Busrah with a view to protecting and furthering the interests of British trade in Mesopotamia. The Chamber also is ready to assist in the settlement of any disputes which may arise between exporters and importers.

At a meeting of the Panch Mahals District Congress Committee held last week, resolutions congratulating Mr. Tilak on his victory in the High Court, and protesting against the action of the C. P. Government against Mrs. Besant, were passed. Delegates were also elected, to the Lucknow Congress.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

Except for some rain in the south-east of the Peninsula the weather has been dry. Unsettled conditions are again appearing along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 7th December 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess during the day but in defect at night in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions are again unsettled in Baluchistan and light or moderate cloud has appeared in that region. In the south of the Peninsula, Madras is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and Malabar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.865	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.6	"
Dew Point	69.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.717	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9	"
Minimum....do.....do.	73.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,E,NW,NE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	95 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	7	m 9 23	25 9	7	m 3 45	20 2
Fri.	8	m 10 10	25 9	8	m 3 33a	15 9
		10 37a	28 4		m 4 32	20 1
Sat.	9	m 10 6	25 9	9	m 4 11a	15 7
		11 17a	28 8		m 5 13	19 11
Sun.	10	m 10 46	25 9	10	m 4 46a	15 7
		11 53a	28 10		m 5 51	19 8
Mon.	11	m 11 24	25 8		m 5 19a	15 9
		m 0 1a	25 7		m 6 27	19 7
Tues.	12	m 0 26	28 9	11	m 5 50a	16 1
		m 0 57	28 6	12	m 7 2	19 7
		m 0 33a	25 5		m 6 20a	16 6
Wed.	13	m 1 26	28 2	13	m 7 36	19 7
		1 12a	25 1		6 50a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 7	(Thursday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 8	(Friday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 9	(Saturday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 10	(Sunday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 11	(Monday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 12	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 13	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	17th.,	11h. 36.4m. p.m.
New Moon	" "	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I.C.S., Finance Minister to H. H. the Nizam's Government organised a public meeting at the Town Hall at Hyderabad for the purpose of hearing Mrs. Abbott who is on a tour through India lecturing on the work of the Scottish Women's Hospital. The lecture was largely attended, the principal officials being present, and General Smith presided.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE FOR PER

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi 29th of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 14th of Margashirsh (Shud), 1973.
Mahomedan: 12th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Education Society: Distribution of Prizes at Byculla Schools, 9 p.m., The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, will preside.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Fao, Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Chabbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Busra, Bandarabas and Mohomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m

SUNDAY, December 10.

Mails for Australia per s. s. Kashgar via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. "The Battle of the Somme."

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Somali via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. Medina, which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 6th instant. All well.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Friday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

PANNALAL P. J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During November, 580 males, 100 females and 112 children, making a total of 792 patients, were treated at the above dispensary at Pydhowni, Bombay.

DELAY IN FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Telegraph Department announces that Foreign deferred telegrams are being transmitted by wire as opportunities offer, but are subject to heavy delay.

DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Daiwadnya Association a lecture on "Egotism" will be delivered by Mr. Narayanrao S. Devrukhakar, at the hall of the Association on Sunday the 10th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Bal Makund N. Vagal, will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Mohamed Yousuf Nazim will deliver a lecture on "The Urdu Literature and its possibilities" on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chowpati, (near Wilson College). Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, Solicitor, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

LECTURES ON ZOROASTRIANISM.

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha, Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, high priest of the Parsis of Sind and Karachi, will deliver three lectures in Gujarati at the Cowasji Behramjee Banajee Atashbehram compound opposite Charni Road Station on to-day tomorrow and on and Monday the 11th instants.

FIRE IN A MILL

A fire broke out on Wednesday night in the ring department of the Currimbhoy Mill but was soon put out.

Fire engines came from several stations but their assistance was not needed.

The damage is estimated to be Rs. 10,000 which is covered by insurance.

Friction in one of the mule frames is said to be the cause of the fire.

DEBATE ON KHOJA SOCIETY.

A public debate will be held on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Khoja Library, Khadak, when Mr. M. C. Chagla of the Young Khoja Brotherhood will propose that "The present generation of Khojas is more progressive than the past," and Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar.-at-Law, of the Young Men's Khoja Association will lead the opposition. Mr. Ahmed Rahimtoola Sayani, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

A FATAL FALL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu labourer named Mahadev Luxman about 30 years of age.

The deceased appeared to have been unloading some bags of grain from a truck at Tank Bunder yesterday. The plank that had been set up to bridge the distance between the truck and the platform on which the bags were being arranged, slipped when the deceased was carrying a load of five maunds and he fell down and died shortly.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury who also remarked that the use of a plank which was narrow and unguarded was dangerous and likely to lead to such fatalities.

VICTORIA-MOTORCAR COLLISION.

On Wednesday night about 8 o'clock Mr. F. J. Parekh was driving in his Victoria along Hughes Road towards Cumballa Hill when opposite the open plot of land on the top of the road two motor cars were proceeding abreast, in the opposite direction. A third car, a low two-seater, painted grey suddenly emerged at great speed from behind the two cars and struck the off front wheel of the victoria smashing it. The coachman and also Mr. Parekh were thrown off by the force of the impact.

Mr. Parekh states that the car was being driven along by a European who did not slow down or stop to see the damage caused but drove on.

The horse was not hurt but the carriage was damaged.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 2nd December 1916 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 6, Ahmedabad District—Ahmedabad City 10, Kaira District 11, Broach District—Broach Port 1, Surat District—Surat Town and Port 10, other places 12, West Khandesh District 253, East Khandesh District [illegible] District—Bhiwandi Port [illegible], Nasik District 146, Poon District—Poona Town 183, other places 586 Sholapur District—Sholapur Town 137, other places 444, Kolaba District—Pen Port 1, Ratnagiri District—Ratnagiri Port 1, other places 1, Belgaum District 182, Dharwar District—Hubli Town 66, other places 205, Bijapur District 316, Kanara District 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 196, Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol Port 5, other places 65, Bhor State 2, Savnur State 27, Akalkote State 5, Satara Agency 16, Bijapur Agency 2, total 3,256.

LEGALISING A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one who is specially affected by the achievement yesterday of the local Council in controversion of the law, whereby the Tramway is authorised to use their Colaba Depot premises for heavy repairs, I feel that I should tender you, which I do, my thanks and gratitude for the protest which you have made this morning in your "Notes of the Day" against the action of the Government in granting the license they have done in flagrant conflict with the Statute law.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis's statement, that there was no objection to granting the permission asked for, was apparently made in error, which may amount to a neglect of facts, as about four or five years ago, when the nuisance which it is sought to legalise was at its worst, a petition to Government was circulated for the signatures of the residents of the locality by one of the house-owners of the neighbourhood and the Tramway Company were given notice of a suit for injunction to restrain them from continuing the nuisance in question, which suit was not proceeded with on their undertaking to stop the nuisance, whereafter it abated considerably but subsequently recrudesced to some extent, which has been tolerated since though not condoned. It is obvious, therefore, that if steps were taken to ascertain whether there was any objection to the granting of an extraordinary license to commit an offence against the law, those most deeply concerned and prejudicially affected by the enormity were not given the opportunity of being heard, nor could any enquiry have been made such as would have brought to notice that a petition had been signed and which may not have been submitted because of the undertaking above referred to. It is, however, the fact that the Company must be perfectly aware of the objection, and therefore some one is guilty of a *suppressio veri*, if not of the *suggestio falsi*, which made it possible, in the circumstances, or an inaccurate statement to have been made by a responsible official.

That the objectors have the most valid grounds for their objection can easily be realised if those concerned with the invasion and disruption of the peace and happiness of law-abiding citizens would take the trouble to put themselves in the way of ascertaining the facts, and until they do so I would submit that they have only to try and realise what the effect must be of hammering inside a corrugated zinc shed, the reverberation and echo of which is assisted by a vacuum that aggravates the sound to say nothing of its dispersion owing to the corrugation of the zinc used, particularly in the case of houses in the vicinity which have not level but corrugated roofs.

The reading of the Bill three times at a single sitting of the Council makes it clear that it was intended to defeat the protests of objectors, and thus to defeat also the course prescribed for securing the maturity of legislation. Our earlier legislators, no doubt, had good and valid reasons for enacting that there shall be three readings incidental to the passing of a new piece of legislation, and the indecent haste that has been allowed to favour the purposes of the Tramway Company shows beyond all room for doubt that "the law is a hass." If you, Mr. Editor, would spare the time to do so, I shall submit to your perusal a correspondence that will place the matter beyond all controversy as to the sterling validity of the objections that the people of the neighbourhood do make and have made.

Though the law as to "Public Nuisance," section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, makes no reservation as to the hours between which offenders may be permitted to render themselves obnoxious to their neighbours, I am prepared to admit so far as I am personally concerned, that I am able to tolerate the irregularities of the Tramway Company between sunrise and sunset, but beyond that limitation I most strenuously object as being prejudicial to health and strength, for it requires even less than a Tramway brain to arrive at a solution of the problem what the condition of any human being would be without a rest at night, and night after night, particularly if it be not possible to convert the night into day to refresh nature after a day's work.

I would take leave to draw the attention of our legislators to the case law on the point, which has been very copiously given in Starling's "Indian Criminal Law," as well I suppose by Mayne and other jurists, and it will be found that in every one of the judgments delivered the peace and happiness of the subject have been most justly maintained. It is accordingly a matter of more than casual importance that the local Legislature should have gone so deliberately out of its way to supersede the Statute law, which has been repeatedly expounded by the Judiciary of the land, unless it be intended to suggest that the inception and formulation of the law in point was bad and that those who have expounded it were incompetent to do so.

Whatever the sympathy that may exist for the Tramway Company,—who have been the recipients of a considerable amount of sympathetic consideration from the authorities, not unfrequently at the expense of the taxpayer and the public weal,—it is not too much to expect that they should be required to incur all the expense that is necessary so to conduct their business and to meet their necessities, so as not to be a nuisance and annoyance to their neighbours, even if they have to do so at the cost of their dividends, which I most respectfully beg to urge on the attention of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

FOREIGNERS AS VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the resolution adopted by the Bombay Municipality, excluding all aliens from the electorate roll, will any of your readers enlighten me under what statutes, foreigners are entitled to be enrolled as volunteers? If they are to be excluded from voting at elections they should also be inelegible from becoming members of Volunteer Corps.

I understand there are several hundreds of Portuguese subjects from Goa in our local Corps.

Will any one oblige?—Yours, etc.,

IGNORAMUS.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1916.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 7.)

Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from the date of relief privilege leave for fourteen days combined with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence upto six months.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him

Mr. Shapurji Banmanji Bilimoria to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Pestanji Nasarwanji Wadia, resigned.

Mr. Sorabji Kharshedji Dhondy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Jehangir Behramji Murzban, resigned.

Mr J. A. Saldanha, Additional Assistant Judge at Thana, was granted privilege leave for 14 days from 31st October 1916.

Mr. Vajeram Manibhai Mehta to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad vice Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai, retired.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Vajeram Manibhai Mehta appointed Small Cause Court Judge at Ahmedabad:—

Mr. Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar to be First Class First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Jivanrao Hanumantrao Betigiri to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank next below Mr. Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte

Mr Shankar Keshav Sathe is allowed an extension by twelve days of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 9017, dated 19th September, 1916.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Second Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies from 1st December 1916 to 31st March 1918, and to appoint Mr. Krishna Baddi B. Bhadrapur to hold it.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., on deputation.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend Edward Percival Blackaby of the Baptist Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I.), I.M.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—Second-Lieutenant Nelson Clapham Barstow is permitted to resign his commission. Dated the 1st December 1916.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Second-Lieutenant Arthur John Cracknell has been transferred from the Supernumerary to the Active List of the Corps with effect from the 1st November 1916.

Mr. J. E. McDougall, who has been appointed as a temporary Engineer with the approval of the Government of India, is posted to Sind.

Mr. G. P. Bhandarkar, L. C. E., temporary Engineer, Surat and Broach District, is transferred from the Northern Division to the Central Division, for employment under the Executive Engineer, Nasik, on the construction of the Acetone Factory.

MR. T. W. BIRKETT

Photo by Clifton & Co.

The New Sheriff of Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

The cinema matinee held last Saturday at the Royal Opera House in aid of the Great War Sale funds realised the splendid total of Rs. 2,137, and this sum has been handed over to the honorary secretary. The patronage extended by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon made the success of the show a foregone conclusion, but it is doubtful if ever before in India so much money has been taken at a single moving picture performance.

Among those who contributed valuable aid were Mrs. Street, her daughters and their friends, who sold tickets during the War Sale at the Japanese stall in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. The young ladies who sold programmes, chocolates and buttonholes during the show are also to be congratulated, for the theatre had provided these free and they realised Rs. 200. Nothing whatever was deducted from the total amount received for expenses.

On November 18th, a variety show was given in aid of the War Fund at the Royal Opera House and Rs. 3,000 were realised then. A handsome marble statue was also presented by the theatre for the Lucky Bag and this proved a great attraction.

The "Pioneer" understands that at the Conference of the Agents of Indian Railways with the Railway Board held at Delhi this week, the subject of discussion was the reduction of passenger services in view of the exigencies arising out of the war.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(Continued from page 7.)

clusion they must have some grounds for it which they must place before the public. They wanted to exclude Mrs. Besant because she might deliver inflammatory speeches, which she delivered in Madras and to which Bengal did not object. Her speeches could not be considered inflammatory. Mr. Tilak asked if it was inflammatory to exhort the public to work in a loyal manner for the amelioration of the country, to sacrifice for the country, to exert themselves for getting these rights which every Englishman in the Empire enjoyed. But the bureaucracy thought otherwise (laughter). As the matter stood at present there were some rumours that the Government of this country was opposed to the aspirations of the educated class. The Government of India was not prepared to make any declaration of policy on this important question. If Government would tell them that they were preparing their own scheme of Home Rule, then they might ask them to sit still and say nothing. Government preferred that people should quietly give expression to their feelings, put their protests quietly in a packet and send them to Government. Mrs. Besant had taught people that that method of work would not do any longer, that they must be more energetic in their work and they must put their hands into their pockets. Mrs. Besant's speeches were not inflammatory but inspiring; they taught people to fight out their own cause. They were bound to support those who were working in their interests. They must do it for their own sakes. Government having abused their power in this matter, if people did not protest against that, Government might use the present action as a precedent in future and so any further agitation in the future might be put a stop to. If Mrs. Besant had been asked to give security (laughter) instead of being subjected to the provisions of the Defence of India Act, she could have gone to the High Court. The present action had created an absolute bar in her way by preventing her from entering the jurisdiction of two Governments. The people had no alternative but to express their indignation and protest against the action of Government. (Lour cheers.) They were taught one important lesson by Mrs. Besant and that was to agitate in a constitutional manner. Unfortunately, the Defence of India Act had deprived the people of the privilege of resisting it in a court of law; there was no appeal against an action taken under this Act.

MR. BAPTISTA

Mr Joseph Baptista, who seconded, said all were agreed that the Government should have these powers in a time of crisis but he challenged anyone to say that there was anyone outside that hall who was more anxious for the safety of the realm than those inside. (Loud cheers). Government talked about "public safety" but if there were sources of danger the proper thing for Government to do was to take them into confidence and point out where the danger lay and "we ourselves" said Mr. Baptista "will form a Committee and undertake to put down the danger." If there was any danger anywhere let them make a Committee and let Mr. Tilak preside over it. (Cheers). Tell the leaders where the danger lay, and then, if they refused to assist, put the most stringent measures into action. There was never more loyalty, less necessity for anxiety for the safety of the Government than during this period of war. (Cheers). "If Government have not realised this" said the speaker "they have not understood our character and they do not believe in our loyalty. They take our men, our money and our blood and then they don't trust our loyalty." It was wrong on their part to condemn agitation. When he was recently in England he talked to many Englishmen. He found them all most sympathetic but they said "show us the demand for Home Rule. We do not hear of any demonstrations or agitation for this." But when they wanted to agitate, they got these orders under the Defence of India Act. (Laughter and Cheers). England fought for the liberty of Belgium with the aid of Indian blood and treasure, could she then keep India in political bondage. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey supported the resolution in a vigorous speech and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Telang then moved:

"That this meeting of citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Home Rule League desires to record its satisfaction with the recent judgment of the High Court of Bombay in the appeal of Mr. B. G. Tilak which has vindicated the right of free speech and public criticism of the Government and Administration, which it had been sought unduly to curtail by the prosecution instituted by the Government of Bombay; and this meeting further desires to congratulate Mr. Tilak on the vindication of his personal character by the said judgment."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lolit supported by Mr. C. N. Pandia and carried with great cheering.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AND WAR RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the recent notification in your paper announcing a Variety Entertainment in aid of the War Relief Fund by the members of the Mahim Real Luso-Indiano Recreation Club which was held on the 4th November, 1916, I shall feel highly obliged if the Secretary of the Mahim Real Luso-Indiano Recreation Club would be kind enough to let the public know, through the medium of your journal, what amount was sent by him to the War Relief Fund as no acknowledgment whatsoever has yet been made in any of the local papers.

It is presumed that a very good sum was realised from the Variety Entertainment and the public would therefore be very grateful to the Secretary of the above Club if he would let them know the exact amount sent by him to the War Fund.

It is over a month since the Entertainment was held and hence the enquiry.—Yours, etc.,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Upper Mahim.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Hospital Ships Marama and Konowna.

The Hon. Mr. W. U. Nicholas and Lieut. G. A. Thomas have left Government House.

Their Excellencies dined with H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad at Nepean House.

Mr. T. W. Birkett has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year to be computed from the 20th December, 1916.

Sir Sankaran Nair who is expected at Bangalore to-day, will during his stay, reside at the Palace of his Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.

A cable to the "Ceylon Observer," dated London 4th December, states that Mr F. H. M. Corbet, late Advocate-General of Madras, died at Hove on Friday.

Mr. Ward, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Punjab, in company with Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, will leave Lahore on the 8th instant to inspect Sind Sagar where a survey is being made in connection with the Sind Sagar Canal.

The Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell has conferred the decoration of Honorary Silver Wolf on Major-General E. S. May, C.B., C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in India. This is the highest honour in the Boy Scouts movement.

The death occurred at Hyderabad on Tuesday, of Mrs. Varada Sundari Devi, widow of the late Dr. Agornath Chattopadhyay and the mother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES LYALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The death of Sir James Lyall is announced.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS MUSICIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.

A message from Bayreuth states that the musician Doctor Richter has died there.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISITORS

The following bultion has been issued by the Secretary of the League:—

The annual sessions of the All-India Moslem League will be held at Lucknow, on the 30th and 31st of December. The members of the League and non-member Musalmans who desire to attend the sessions of the League are informed that arrangements as regards accommodation will be made by the Reception Committee on their intimating their wants to Mr. Azhar Ali, Vakil, Joint Secretary of the All-India Moslem League till the 20th December. The Committee will not be responsible for the arrangement of those gentlemen who will fail to inform the said authority beforehand. The following arrangements have been made:—(1) Those living in English style will be accommodated in hotels. The charges will be defrayed by the gentlemen living therein. (2) Those living in Oriental style will be accommodated in suitable houses and will have to pay for oriental food,—Re. 1 per diem.

Lucknow is quite free from plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

Two games were played this evening in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, both of which were well-contested. The Departmental Hockey Club playing against the Military Accounts Hockey Club, won by one goal to nil, the only goal being scored in the second half.

In the other match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Barsi Railway Recreation Club, the play ended with the score of goal all. Five minutes each way extra time had then to be allowed and in the first half of the new period the Barsi Light Railway scored their second and winning goal, thus winning by two goals to one.

POONA, Dec. 7.

Two more games were played this evening in continuation of the first round in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. In the match between the Anglo-Portuguese Institute and the British Pay Cutters Game Club each side had one goal at half time. Neither side seemed to be able to score in the second period until after a couple of good tries when the Pay Cutters put a second goal to their credit at almost on time.

The score therefore was as follows:—Pay Cutters, two goals to Anglo-Portuguese one.

The other match was between the combined British Infantry Depot and Signal Units Deport A Team. Neither side was able to score for nearly three parts of the time though the play continued to be fast throughout. Midway through the second period the Combined British Infantry succeeded in scoringg and as the Signallers were unable to equalise in spite of several game attempts the Combined British Infantry won by one goal to nil.

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending December 2nd stood at 8,028 against 10,706 seizures. Delhi had 1 death, Bombay Presidency and Sind 3,340, Madras Presidency 451 Bihar and Orissa 228, the United Provinces 696, the Punjab 32, Burma 22, the Central Provinces 1,197, Mysore State 392, Hyderabad State 1,464, Central India 99, and Rajputana 6.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 25th November are more by Rs. 4,00,73,898 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NEW MEMBERS OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presided. The business transacted was of a non-controversial character and the agenda was a small one. Four members were selected to the Schools Committee.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the Corporation passed a resolution that they had learnt with regret of the death, on the 17th November, 1916 of Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji who as a member of the Corporation for five years rendered useful services to the city.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 6th November, stating that in regard to the views of the Corporation on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the question of the feasibility of securing the use of uniform weights and measures in India, it was improbable that Government of India would take any action in the near future in regard to the question of introducing a general system of uniform weights and measures. The letter stated that Government were willing to consider detailed proposals from the Corporation with regard to amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to secure the object which the Corporation have in view.

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalker a committee was appointed to consider the question.

The Corporation then considered the Commissioner's report, regarding the granting of compassionate allowances to the widows of Tooka, Chokia and Gangia, who lost their lives in the Love Grove tragedy and also to Newarti of a reward. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be recorded and the allowances granted and that the Corporation also placed on record their high appreciation of the bravery and heroism of the men concerned.

Mr. Baptista moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Drainage Committee. The amendment was passed.

The following members were selected to the School Committee. Mr. Mirza Ali khan (39 votes); Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent (38 votes); Mr. Hiralal Nanavati (38 votes); Mr. R. S. Nawalkar (35 votes). Mr. Baptista got only 34 votes and was defeated.

Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report when the lay-out of Bhattia Baug will be completed. The motion was adopted

Mr. Khakhar also moved that the Tramways Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, what steps should be taken for the safety of the public, especially school children crossing the tram lines in the vicinity of the Bhattia Baug.

The resolution was adopted.

RE-ERECTION OF DR. BLANEY'S STATUE ON A NEW SITE.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the Commissioner be requested to take very early steps to have the statue of the late Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., re-erected on a desirable site close to the Head Municipal Office.

The Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary amount on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Sukhia said it was rather ungrateful on the part of the Corporation not to have replaced the statue after having taken it down. On account of the new arrangement the statue was taken down and nobody knew where it was lying now. At least for the good name of the city they could have taken some steps with regard to it. Dr. Blaney had chosen the site where it was erected, but some gentlemen of aesthetic taste thought that the work was not of great artistic merit and was not fit to be put up in the new Bhattia Baug. It was really a slur on the Corporation not to have erected the statue before. He proposed an amendment to his resolution that the statue should be erected on the small plot near the municipal offices on the Cruickshank Road.

Mr. Dhondi said Dr. Blaney was a man who called a spade a spade. He did not fight for the sake of mere fighting.

Sir Ibrahim said it was only proper that the matter should be taken in hand at once.

The Municipal Commissioner said the land belonged to Government and negotiations were proceeding.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

EDUCATED INDIANS IN THE TATA WORKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to correct a misstatement made by your correspondent, "Fed-up," in his letter *re.* the employment of Indians in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., at Sakchi. "Fed-up" says that there is no educated Indian working in the coke-ovens department of the Company. As a matter of fact, I and another gentleman, Mr. A. C. Bose, who were in the Company's chemical laboratory for over two years, are now working in the new bye-product recovery ovens at Sakchi.—Yours, etc.,

D. C. GUPTA.

Sakchi, Dec. 5, 1916.

THE
ROVER
MOTOR CYCLE

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK.

COUNTERSHAFT GEAR—3 Speed.

ORDERS BOOKED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Box 195, BOMBAY | Office & Works: Elphinstone Circle.

Telegrams: CHALO, Bombay.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.

Mazagon Road, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

17-18, Elphinstone Circel, Fort.

Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154

Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS

WITH THE

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)

All kinds of Life Assurance Policies issued at the lowest rates possible consistent with safety.

Liberal conditions: prompt payment of claims.

Apply for copies of prospectus &c. to:

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P., Managing Director.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

VAJIKARAN

THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC

Gives splendid vigour and vitality and Cure, Nervous and functional debility. Re. 1-8-0.

SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY

"Q. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

X'MAS PRESENTS

THOUSANDS OF SELECTIONS

GEMS JEWELLERY

of of

All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

Investors are requested to note that THE

Punjab National Bank,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH

has commenced to accept short-term Deposits from 2 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from

THE MANAGER,

personally, or on application.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADINGS ARTICLES.	
Spain and England	6
Land Revenue Assessment	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Legislative Council	7 & 8
Bombay Corporation	5
Bombay Government Gazette	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	3
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	4
SHIPPING	2

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 8, 1916.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

The important place America holds among neutrals has naturally led the British people to keep in close touch with the temper of the American people, and from the very beginning of the war efforts have been made to place the issues before them. While there may be little to commend in the attitude of the politicians toward the violations of international law, etc., the readiness of the people as a whole to recognise the justice of our cause, is one of the results of our sane methods of setting before them the facts of the case. One of the most interesting features of public opinion among neutrals is to be found in a country, which, though it is the most powerful neutral in Europe, has received little attention from the Allies. At the present time the relations of Spain with the Allies, especially with England, are worthy of notice, for without doubt a gradual change is taking place in the general opinion of the country. "Strict neutrality" has been the watchword from the beginning of the war, and while it has been variously interpreted, it would be difficult to lay any definite charge against the nation's action.

It is not likely that Spain will cease to become neutral so far as the war is concerned, but there is a growing tendency to recognise that the future must be governed, to a large extent, by her present attitude. No doubt the change in the fortunes of the Allies has something to do with the emphasis now being laid in responsible quarters on future policy, but a more systematic attempt to set before the Spanish people the causes and objects of the war, is also responsible for a change of front. There has always been a section, including some of the finest spirits in Spain, who have upheld the cause of the Allies, but their efforts have been frustrated, partly by the active propaganda of the Pro-Germans, and partly by the apathy of the Allied nations. Now there are signs of reaction, and instead of an indifferent or hostile Spain, there will probably soon be a sympathetic Spain. It may be said that the course of the war will be uninfluenced by the action of neutrals that deem it wise to keep out of direct participation in the fighting. This is true. But, nevertheless, the Allies, confident of the moral support of neutral nations are in a much stronger position, and far more likely to obtain safeguards against future aggression. From this point of view it is necessary to consider all our relations with neutrals, and as far as possible without undue solicitation, to attempt to gain them over to our side. Spain presents several interesting features as a neutral, and the recent prominence given to certain speeches made by responsible men in Spain, is evidence of the greater place this comparatively neglected neutral is taking in the thought of the Allies.

Two postulates were laid down by the Spanish Premier at the outbreak of the war. First, that Spain must at all costs avoid active participation in the war; and second, that owing to her geographical situation and political necessities, she must continue her policy of close and intimate agreement with the Allies. Had she seized this opportunity of securing the gratitude of her two powerful neighbours, while at the same time steering clear of being involved in the war, the hopes of Spain for the future would have been much brighter. In Spain there are strong reactionary parties, and in the absence of equally strong forces in support of the Allies, they quickly influenced the Government. The statements of the busy Germans living in Spain were apparently justified by the events, a long list of victories being communicated to the Spanish papers. The press there, as elsewhere, was brought to the support of the pro-German campaign, with the result that "the plausible gentry who operated from the German Embassy in Madrid and from the office in Barcelona soon had it firmly established in the minds of the Spanish clerics that the Kaiser was coming to increase the power of the Church, suppress free thought, and restore the temporal power of the Pope; in the heads of the officers of the Army and Navy that the German hosts were invincible and that their triumph would inaugurate a golden era of smart uniforms for officers and discipline for everybody else; and in the minds of the upper classes generally that the Kaiser's dearest wish on the attainment of victory was to restore Gibraltar to Spain, allow her a free hand in Portugal, and make her the chief power in Morocco; that he would put a muzzle on democracy, and inculcate a wholesome respect for authority and a proper reverence for privilege." Now people can only believe such things in the absence of a reasonable knowledge of the forces against the Germans, and of some reliable information on the actual way in which war has been carried on by our foes. Though there is a time-honoured jealousy between Spain and the Allies, the Spanish people are not without a real sense of the honour and chivalry which should characterise nations in their dealings with each other, as well as individuals. During the past year the Allies have awakened, and, supported by the men who have always striven to be fair to the cause of the Allies, they have done much to change public opinion in Spain. "Let the cause speak for itself" has been the principle on which the Allies have acted, but "How can they hear without a preacher?" The currents of sympathy which were previously, unorganised, inarticulate, and unsupported, are gradually taking shape as a strong body of public opinion. A close study of the evidence available of the methods of war of the Germans compared with those of the Allies, the torpedoing of so many neutral ships, the disgraceful treatment of prisoners of war, the removal of civilian populations from Belgium and France, has shown the Spanish people how lacking the German is in the very qualities they prize most highly. We have reason to be gratified with the success of our sane, though tardy efforts to set before the Spaniards the true issues of the war.

But Spain is concerned about the future. She has no wish to enter the war, but is anxious that her future shall be safeguarded. This is a legitimate and natural desire. But it must always be remembered that it requires two parties to make a bargain. In a speech which attracted considerable attention, given a short time ago by Senor Maura, at one time Prime Minister, the following statement was made. "We cannot live ignored and tolerated. We must fill the position that belongs to us, or necessarily, and rightfully, see that our place is taken by others." Her statesmen recognise that geographically and politically the true Allies of Spain are France and England, and they are anxious that nothing shall be done to close the door to such an alliance. "It is," he says, "the essential duty of the Government to keep the option open, until the moment comes to choose between the belligerent groups." Spain's record is not clear in the matter of "strict neutrality" for the reactionaries and a large body of clergy have gone on denouncing and plotting against the Allies, and the officers of the Army have openly insulted the English and French armies in the Press. If Spain desires to join up with her natural allies, there will be need for a more beneficent neutrality than has hitherto been practised. It will not be enough to wait until all hope of the Germans becoming victorious has gone before showing a stronger measure of sympathy and support to the Allies. Lack of knowledge in the first two years, together with the strong reactionary forces at work are a sufficient explanation of their lack of sympathy with the Allies, but in view of the wider knowledge she now possesses, the countries she hopes to get most from in the future are justified in asking for a more favourable interpretation of her neutrality.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

That India is predominantly an agricultural country and that its progress must principally depend on the prosperity of the ryots is a commonplace that is often repeated by members of the official hierarchy in this country, among whom there is a marked tendency to arrogate to themselves the exclusive role of guide, philosopher, and friend to the toiling agriculturist. The same class, however, strangely enough is, contrariwise, apt to lose sight of the fact that the prosperity of the agriculturist in normal years, let alone abnormal seasons, must directly be determined by the character of the land revenue policy of the State,—the extent of the demand and the elasticity with which it is enforced and above all its relation to the productive capacity of the soil. Few subjects, in fact, have exercised the minds of the masses of the people for years past as the pressure of assessments, the extent of indebtedness of the agriculturists, the rigidity of the state demand which, with the theory of averages on which it is based, has been in no small measure responsible for driving many agriculturists into the hands of the money-lenders. The land revenue policy,—different as it is as regards details, but more or less similar as regards the incidence of the state demand and the method of suspension and remission,—has stood in need of revision. And the minimum demand made by public opinion but made largely in vain is, that, whenever and wherever re-settlement of land is undertaken a detailed exhaustive and impartial enquiry should be made into the economic conditions of the ryots before the assessments are refixed. This demand might seem unnecessary. For it might be taken for granted that an enquiry of the character must in all cases be a condition precedent of revision of assessment. Affairs in India, however, do not necessarily follow the natural course of things. An enquiry is made. But it is invariably of a one-sided character and the settlement officer is armed with full discretion to fix the assessment according to the data he has himself prepared or got prepared on what may be described as a more or less *a priori* method of collecting information. The one essential element for the data,—namely, the point of view of the agriculturist, who is, after all, to pay the revenue, his capacity to pay without being forced to go to the money-lender and thus ultimately to remain in his grip indefinitely,—is apparently not even considered worthy of being taken into consideration.

This is exactly what, in effect, the reply made on behalf of the Government to the rejected proposal of Mr. Chintamoni at the last meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council for an enquiry of the character referred to amounted to. Yet another provincial Government has now given its blessing to this pernicious policy. No inquiries should be made into specific questions relating to the agricultural classes and not even small measures of relief adopted. This was generally the attitude adopted by the Government of Madras on two resolutions on the subject brought up at the last meeting of the local legislative council. The Hon. Mr. Subbarayah Reddiar moved that Government should direct a detailed inquiry into the economic conditions of the ryots of South Arcot before passing orders on the proposals for the re-settlement of the district,—the enquiry in the view of the mover being, of course, not the perfunctory one-sided investigation by the settlement officers but a comprehensive and impartial enquiry, which must, above all, take into account all the factors that determine the productive capacity of the soil, as well as the economic condition of the ryot, such as his existing indebtedness, the cost of living, the rising standard of life and the cost of cultivation. All that Sir Alexander Cardew, on behalf of the Government, was willing to concede, however, was that he had no objection to accept the resolution with the important provision that if the settlement officer's report was inadequate, Government would call for further information. Apparently the Government seem quickly to have discovered that even this little concession,—which practically amounted to nothing,—went too far. The Hon. Mr. Bedford was, therefore, put up to move a meaningless amendment that the Governor-in-Council should satisfy himself that an adequate inquiry has been made before passing orders on the proposals,—as though it is not primarily the duty of the Government to satisfy themselves about things before taking action, without waiting for the direction of the Council. Ultimately, however, the amendment was withdrawn and another, more compatible with the assurance given by Sir Alexander Cardew, suggested by the President, was adopted,—with the net result that things were left where they were, for no undertaking was given that a further detailed inquiry would be ordered.

Another resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Krishnarao, recommending the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into and report on the working of the rules relating to remission of assessment met with an even worse fate. The object of the resolution was to check the illiberal construction of the existing rules by collectors, especially in cases where though only a portion of the holding of a ryot has yielded produce, he is forced to pay the full amount of assessment. It was suggested that the collectors should be informed that remissions should be granted when the yield does not exceed one-third of a normal corp or for a portion of a survey field left waste or on which the crop has been lost, even though such portion is not a recognised sub-division of such survey field. Nothing obviously can be a more equitable arrangement than this. Government, however, would not hear of accepting the suggestion nor grant that any case exists for an enquiry. The attitude was a logical explanation of the strange theory expounded not long ago by Sir Alexander Cardew on the subject, which practically amounted to this, that in guiding their land revenue policy the Government should have the last as well as the first word. "If any such resolution as this," he said, "were carried and carried out, it would jeopardise to a serious extent the land revenue of the Government from which a good portion of our financial resources is derived and I feel myself that hon. members who are dealing with this matter, should consider their responsibility in advocating any such infringement of the principle on which the main source of revenue of this Government is based. This will be an infringement which will knock the bottom out of the whole principle of our system of land revenue administration."

But it was another member of Government who supplied the most illuminating comment on this theory. It was much better for the State, he said, that a good portion of agriculturist's earnings should go to the State coffers lest the people should squander the money!

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis.

The cables we publish to-day on the crisis constitute a baffling medley. The definite news is that Mr. Lloyd George has been summoned and is forming a Government, while a later message says that the King had summoned a general meeting of the Ministers at Buckingham Palace for yesterday afternoon. It is not stated that the summons to Mr. Lloyd George followed upon the failure of the conference; but, on the other hand, the meeting of Ministers would have been out of place if Mr. George had already been commissioned to form a new ministry,—unless, indeed, it was the intention of his Majesty to use his influence on behalf of a workable reconciliation among the new Prime Minister's future colleagues. Mr. Bonar Law's co-operation is authoritatively declared to be with Mr. Lloyd George, and that is so far about the most stable asset he possesses. But here again Mr. Law's personal adherence is one thing, and the extent to which he will be able to carry with him his somewhat restlessly ambitious henchmen, quite another. The older Tories do not altogether trust Mr. George and they may fear that in putting Mr. George astride them they are getting more than they bargained for.

Labour and the Liberals.

As we suggested yesterday, Labour, through its Chairman, has unreservedly cast in its lot with Mr. Asquith. Mr. Wardle has declared emphatically that no principle was at stake in this crisis, the reduction of the War Council having been universally agreed upon. "They recognised that Mr. Lloyd George was a great driving force but felt that in a crisis of this kind the proposal to overthrow the Premier was an improper and unsupportable policy." That is also undoubtedly the sentiment of the Liberal party throughout the country,—a sentiment which is forcibly reflected in the decision, according to "The Times," of Lord Grey, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Harcourt and Lord Crewe to go out with Mr. Asquith. We are surprised that so sane and well-informed a journal as the "Daily Telegraph" should seriously suggest that Mr. Asquith might consent to occupy a subordinate position in the new Ministry. That would be as embarassing to the new Premier as to Mr. Asquith himself.

Mr. Jinnah's Election.

It is to be hoped the Government of India do not propose to be content with the bare announcement contained in the "Gazette" declaring Mr. Jinnah to be duly elected a member of the Imperial Council. It is not enough to know that the Governor-General in Council, having made enquiry into the validity of the election, have satisfied themselves that the election was valid. If the Governor-General in Council had conducted a private enquiry into the matter that might suffice. But they appointed a judicial officer to hold a judicial enquiry and he elected,—very properly,—to conduct his enquiry in public. A public enquiry, in the course of which allegations of a grave character are made and evidence is heard suggesting inferences of a serious character, cannot be allowed to end with a mere announcement of the decision arrived at. In fairness and justice to the parties concerned as well as in the public interest it is necessary that the judgment of the presiding officer should be made fully public. In the meanwhile, we desire to congratulate Mr. Jinnah on the result of the enquiry, which will be welcomed by all Progressive people and those who believe in clean fighting.

Of Manners.

A correspondent sends us particulars of an amusing incident which, however, also serves to throw light on the manners with which a certain type of European officials is still afflicted in this country. "A few days ago," he writes, "the Municipal Commissioner of —— searched the pockets of the Head Clerk of his office,—who is a graduate of the Bombay University, and whose services I understand have been borrowed from the Government,—for an important paper which the Municipal Commissioner missed." Failing to find it on the Head Clerk, this Municipal Sherlock Holmes attempted to search the pockets of the head of another department of his office, who, however, catching sight of the missing document in the pocket of the Commissioner himself, meekly drew his Municipal Majesty's attention to it, whereupon it was duly forthcoming! Our correspondent does not mention that Sherlock, after this unexpected *denoument*, felt called upon to apologise for his degrading behaviour. "He may," says our informant, "consider this as a trivial insult, offered as it is to an Indian subordinate in the ordinary course of his routine." We like that last phrase, but an excessive attachent to routine, in our opinion, is not always conducive to efficiency. We suggest to the Government that this boor may be asked to mend his manners. Or, alternatively the authorities might lend his services indefinitely to —— well, we need not say whom!

NO PEACE PROPOSALS FROM U. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Exchange Telegram Co.'s Washington correspondent states that Mr. Gerard on the eve of his departure said he was not carrying peace proposals and in his opinion these must come from Great Britain and not from America.

SAILING OF GREEK STEAMERS PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Government has prohibited the sailing of Greek steamers from Britain.

Henceforth prayers for King Constantine will not be said in the Greek Church in Paris.

AIR HEROES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "London Gazette" says that Flight-Lieut. Cadbury and Flight-Sub-Lieuts. Pulling and Fane in the morning of November 28th pursued to the sea and attacked at close range a Zeppelin raider which Pulling destroyed. All three were exposed to machine-gun fire throughout.

BRITISH LOAN IN JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Reuter is informed that the British loan in Japan has been fully subscribed and the lists were consequently closed on the 5th instant instead of the 8th instant.

KING SENDS FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

TRYING TO FORM NATIONAL MINISTRY.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

THE ORDERS AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of citizens of Bombay was held yesterday at the hall of the Sri Krishna Lodge, Kalbadevi, under the auspices of the Home Rule League. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

The Chairman in his introductory speech thanked them for the honour they had done him in asking him to take the chair. He was not a member of the Home Rule League which had called the meeting, but he unhesitatingly accepted their invitation as he thought it his duty to take his share in this public protest against a public wrong and injustice done to a fellow political worker. He would always take his part, whatever it might be, in protesting against and resisting any curtailment of their liberties and any attempt to depart from those principles of freedom in every department of life,—to quote Mr. Balfour,—which it was the proud boast of the flag under which he was born and which he loyally revered to have established all over the world. (Cheers). Proceeding the Chairman described the circumstances under which the Defence of India Act was passed and emphasised that assurances were given at the time that any apprehension that it would be used for such a purpose as it had been used in Mrs. Besant's case, were without ground. The Government, he hoped, had now realised that though they might have their differences they were all united in regarding such uses of the Defence of India Act as unwarrantable and a grave infringement of the liberties of the people (cheers). They resented what had been done as an injustice to Mrs. Besant as an individual and they resented it because it cast a slur on the people of this Presidency. (Cheers).

The following resolution was then moved from the Chair:

"This meeting of citizens of Bombay records its deep regret at the death of Pandit Bishen Narayan Dhar, ex-President of the National Congress, whose untimely demise at this portentous juncture in the political history of the country is a national calamity."

The resolution was passed in silence, the audience standing.

Mr. B. G. Tilak moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this public meeting of citizens of Bombay (held under the auspices of the Home Rule League) places on record its emphatic protest against the recent action of the Governments of Bombay and of the Central Provinces in excluding Mrs. Besant from the territories under their jurisdiction as a person "prejudicial to public safety" by two orders issued by them under the Defence of India Act:

Because—

1. It regards such action as an unmerited stigma on the name of a lady widely revered, whose loyalty to the Empire is unquestioned and unquestionable.
2. That, having been taken in the case of the Central Provinces Government, with the admitted object of preventing Mrs. Besant from engaging or joining in legitimate political propaganda totally unconnected with the war, it constitutes an abuse by the executive of powers entrusted to them under the provisions of an emergency war measure intended to be used in the military interest.
3. It is a grave infringement of the political and religious liberties of the people.

This meeting therefore respectfully urges upon the Government of India and the Local Governments concerned the necessity of immediately rescinding the said orders."

MR. TILAK'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Tilak who was received with loud cheers said the protest against the order issued by the Bombay Government against Mrs. Besant was first raised in the Ahmedabad Conference and again in the Central Provinces Conference. They could not therefore accuse the Home Rule League of being hasty or impatient. The Central Provinces Government were candid in explaining why they took action against Mrs. Besant. They said the reason was that they feared that she would make inflammatory speeches. The C. P. Government considered that a strong word here and a strong word there would so inflame the feelings of the people that the safety of the Empire would be imperilled. (Laughter). But the Bombay Government had refused to give any explanation for their action against Mrs. Besant. The C. P. Government could have taken action against Mrs. Besant even under the ordinary Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code without resorting to the Defence of India Act, an Act specially intended in times of trouble to guard the interests of the Empire and military interests. It was forged to be directed against the enemies of the Empire but not against peaceful citizens. No one would question the wisdom of the Government in framing this Act in these distressing times in order to protect the Empire but when the Government used that power against peaceful citizens and their peaceful action they abused their power and the people had a right to ask for an explanation from the Government for this mysterious and injudicious use of the law. One Government refused to give their reasons for their action against Mrs. Besant and another Government's reasons,—their cogency, force and relevancy,—they could not understand. The silence of the Government forced them to assume that they had no sound reason to give. At any rate the Government could not prevent them from drawing their own conclusions. That was the only conclusion at which they could arrive. It was the duty of the Government to justify their action. Every one of them was endowed with common sense as much as the Government and they could only arrive at the conclusion that the Government wanted to prevent Home Rule agitation as being inflammatory. If the Government had come to that con-

(Continued on page 5.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SUMMONED.

FORMING NATIONAL MINISTRY.

CONFERENCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6, 10-45 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George is forming a government.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 15.50

Mr. Lloyd George has been summoned.

LATER.

The King has summoned a general meeting of Ministers at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 7-55 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George has hitherto had no private audience of the King. All the Ministers attended the Palace but only Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George, Balfour, Bonar Law and Henderson were present at the conference presided over by the King It lasted upwards of an hour and a half. Nothing definite has transpired.

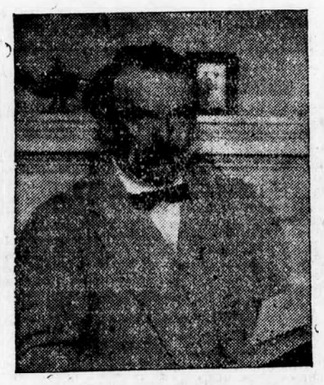
MR LLOYD GEORGE TO FORM NATIONAL MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The King asked Mr. Lloyd George to form the Government. He has consented and will endeavour to form a National Ministry, irrespective of party.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE



WHO IS FORMING NATIONAL MINISTRY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Lloyd George is forming a Government with Mr. Bonar Law's co-operation.

LABOUR LEADER ON MR. ASQUITH'S RESIGNATION

AN IMPROPER AND UNSUPPORTABLE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Wardle, M.P., Chairman of the Labour Party, in an interview, declared that the whole party unreservedly supported Mr. Asquith. The Labour members were generally of opinion that the crisis ought not to have arisen. They were quite prepared to see a smaller War Council but thought it should not be accomplished by the means which had been adopted. They recognised that Mr. Lloyd George was a great driving force but felt that in a crisis of this kind the proposal to overthow the Premier was an improper and unsupportable policy.

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S MAN-POWER.

NO SERIOUS GRIP BY GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In a speech to-day Lord Derby declared that especially as regards man power the Government had not a serious grip of the position. He indicated that Mr. Lloyd George's proposal was for a small war committee sitting daily with full powers. When Mr. Asquith was unable to preside Mr. Lloyd George should preside, Mr. Asquith having the right of veto.

REIGN OF TERROR IN ATHENS.

ARRESTS OF VENIZELISTS CONTINUE.

FRENCH COLONY GOES TO PIRAEUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 6.

Telegrams from Athens state that the French clony there has gone to the Piraeus. The arrests of Venizelists continue and Liberal newspapers are not appearing. Strong bodies of Royalists are establishing cordons in the streets. The Allied Ministers are not communicating with the Cabinet. The authorities are encouraging anti-Venizelist movements in several provincial towns.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The British Minister at Athens telegraphs that the city is quiet but energetic steps have been taken to ensure the safety of the British.

ALLIED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

THREATENED WITH PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Foreign Office states that press messages from Greece are misleading inasmuch as the Royalists have regained the control of the cable and press censorships and the Allied press correspondents in Athens are threatened with personal violence. Similarly with all others suspected of Venezelist leanings. There is reason to believe that the Royalist forces have been guilty of very grave acts of violence.

GREEK CONTROL OF POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Since the armstice the Greeks have resumed the control of posts, telegraphs and railways.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

VICTORY MEANS COMMAND OF THE ADRIATIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 6.

In the Chamber Signor Boselli, Premier, stated that the Italian Navy was increasing, and that there were 2,200 war factories. He emphasised that victory would assure to Italy the command of the Adriatic and her incontestable rights on the opposite shore without overlooking the just demands of their Slav neighbours. He emphasised that the Allies had no intention of favouring the 'anti-dynastic movements in Greece.'

ENEMY APPROACH ON SCATOLARI.

REPELLED BY ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy attempted to approach Scatolari but was driven off. There was intense artillery fire between Gorizia and the sea.

SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTION.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir Edward Carson has sent a message to Belfast that the proposals attributed to him for the settlement of the Irish question are without foundation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is officially stated that Thursday's meeting of the House of Commons will be formal and the House will adjourn till Monday.

SUBMARINE RAID ON MADEIRA.

FUNCHAL SHELLED.

34 PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Dec. 6.

It transpires that two submarines raided Funchal The shore was bombarded for two hours but little damage was done.

The French gunboat Surprise, the ship Kangarcu and the British steamer Dacia were torpedoed. It is officially announced that the death-roll amounted to thirty-four many of whom wre members of the gunboat's crew.

SIX PORTUGUESE SAILORS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Dec 6.

The submarine threw fifty shells into Funchal. They hit a boat and killed six Portuguese sailors. The submarine disappeared when subjected to strong fire from the land batteries.

ENEMY ATTACK IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

GARRISON AT NEWALA RETIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Dec. 6.

In the Chamber the Premier announced that two thousand Askaris and Germans with guns of various calibres attacked Newala, near the Mozambique frontier. After twelve hours' battle and siege lasting twelve days, the garrison succeeded in retiring during the night of November 28th.

PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM DEBTOR TO CREDITOR NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The report of Mr. McAdoo, Secretary to the Treasury, says the wave of prosperity in the United States has grown in strength and volume. America has been transformed from a debtor to a creditor nation. The stock of gold on November 1st, was estimated at 2,700 million dollars. The expenditure on the army and the navy next year would be largely increased, amounting to 170 and 197 millions respectively.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A NATIONAL FACTORY.

TWENTY-SIX WOMEN WORKERS KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is officially announced that an explosion occurred in the national factory in the north of England last night and that twenty-six women workers were killed and thirty injured. The damage done was slight.

HOLLAND'S FINACE MINISTER

WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE. Dec. 6.

The Finance Minister has withdrawn his resignation.

FOOD PROBLEM.

CULTIVATION OF UNOCCUPIED LAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Board of Agriculture has been empowered to enter upon and cultivate unoccupied or common land with a view to maintenance of food supply.

KAISER'S MESSAGE TO POPE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Dec. 6.

Cardinal Fruehwirth, formerly Papal Nuncio at Munich has had an hour's audience of the Pope. It is understood that he brought a message from the Kaiser.

INTERMITTENT ENEMY SHELLING ON THE ANCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A British communiqué records intermittent enemy shelling on the Ancre.

IMPORTANT SERB SUCCESSES.

SUMMIT OF GRUNISHTE CARRIED.

SOKOL THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Reuter's representative at Serbian Headquarters, says that the latest Serbian successes are important. The Serbs have captured a whole series of strongly fortified positions including the summit of Grunishte which is of great strategical importance for it threatens Sokol, and if the latter falls the entire Moglen region will be freed of the enemy.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A French communiqué says there was nothing of importance in the west. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

The French and Serbians again progressed north of Paralovo taking 125 prisoners. There was violent artillery duel north of Monastir.

ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A Russian communiqué says the enemy has been successful in the direction of Tirgovistea and Ploesti and in the region of Dokanesti on the Titu-Bukharest railway where the Roumanians have been compelled to retire in consequence of the piercing of their front.

Enemy attacks in other sectors have been beaten back.

BOMBARDMENT OF BUKHAREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The bombardment of Bukharest at a range of 11 miles has been begun.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN TROTUSUL VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A Berlin official announcement admits the Russian success in Trotusul Valley.

RUSSO-PERSIAN FRIENDSHIP

EXCHANGE OF CORDIAL ASSURANCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 5.

The Grand Duke Boris has presented the Shah with a silver vase from the Tsar. At luncheon the Grand Duke and the Shah exchanged assurances regarding the consolidation of the Russo-Persian friendship. The Grand Duke was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Teheran.

THE DUMA.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 6.

M. Rodzianko, has resigned the Presidency of the Duma owing to insult by M. Markoff, one of the leaders of the extreme Right.

MORE GERMAN PIRACY.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A submarine on November 22nd shelled and sank without warning the American steamer John Lambert. The shelling continued while the crew were boarding the boats.

PRO-GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

CULPRITS PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.

A Dutchman and a German have been sentenced to fifteen and six months' imprisonment respectively for pro-German espionage in respect of ships carrying foodstuffs to England.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

END OF SESSION.

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE.

NEED FOR AN ENQUIRY.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND CONGRESS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Willingdon.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND POLITICS.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to announce or issue general instructions to Heads of Departments within the Presidency that Government have no objection to Government servants attending as visitors the meetings of the Indian National Congress and Provincial Conference."

Mr. Patel said:—

My object in moving this Resolution is to make perfectly clear the position of all Government servants Europeans or Indians in connection with the meetings of the Indian National Congress and Provincial Conference.

Your Excellency, it is a fact not unknown to those interested in the political development of this country that the origin of the Indian National Congress lies in a suggestion of Lord Dufferin and that the first Congress was attended by several Government servants; some of whom also took part in its deliberations. At subsequent meetings of the Congress Government servants were present though only as visitors. Lord Dufferin and Lord Cannemora invited the delegates to a garden party and thus by their open hospitality held out encouragement to the people of this country to carry on political work on constitutional lines.

My Lord, in 1890 the Indian National Congress held its sittings at Calcutta. The Secretary of the Reception Committee sent out several tickets of admission to the visitors' enclosure in the Congress pavilion to various Government officers residing in Calcutta. The Bengal Government thereupon issued a circular to all Secretaries and heads of Departments subordinate to it prohibitting Government officials from attending the meetings of the Congress even as visitors. This resulted, in some correspondence first between the late Sir Pherozsha Mehta and after Sir Pherozsha'h departure from Calcutta between Mr. A. O. Hume, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the Viceroy in the course of which Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to the Viceroy distinctly stated that the words "absolute prohibition" in the orders of the Government of India had reference only to the participation of Government officials in the proceedings of a political meeting and that the circular of the Bengal Government was issued under a misapprehension as to the purport of the orders of the Government of India and went beyond those orders. In the meantime, however, the Bengal Government recognized their mistake of its own motion and amended the circular accordingly. This settled the question once for all for Government servants in Bengal and ought, I submit, to have settled it in the whole of British India.

In Bombay, however, the interpretation hitherto put by Government on Rule 21 of the Government servants conduct Rules, the wording of which is substantially the same as the wording of the orders of Government of India requires that a Government servant wishing to attend any such meeting even as visitor must obtain the previous permission of the Head of his Department. I beg to point out to this Council that this interpretation is not consistent with and goes far beyond Colonel Ardagh's letter which interprets the orders of the Government of India. Last December your Excellency's Government on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Wachha, Chairman, Reception Committee of the 30th Indian National Congress accepted the interpretation put by Col. Ardagh and issued orders to Heads of Departments informing them that Government had no objection to Government servants attending the then session of the Indian National Congress. These orders of your Excellency's Government interpreting Rule 21 of the Rules for the conduct of Government servants framed by the Government of India enabled Government servants desirous of attending the meeting of the last Indian National Congress held at Bombay, to attend them without obtaining the permission of their heads.

Unfortunately, however, the orders passed last year by your Excellency's Government were restricted to the meetings of

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

the 30th Indian National Congress only, probably through oversight. No such orders were passed by your Excellency's Government in connection with the meetings of the last Provincial Conference recently held at Ahmedabad and consequently many a Government servant desirous of attending them could not do so. By this Resolution, I ask your Excellency's Government to declare that the presence as visitor of a Government servant at any meeting of the Indian National Congress or Provincial Conference is not likely to be miscontrued or to impair his usefulness as an official and to issue instructions to Heads of Departments that Government have no objection to Government servants attending such a meeting.

My Lord in the Resolution of which I gave notice I included "other legitimate organizations" also but at the suggestion of your Excellency's Government I have amended my Resolution so as to restrict it to the meetings of the Indian National Congress and Provincial Conference only.

The Indian National Congress "is" to put it in the words of the Government of India "regarded as representing in India what in Europe would be called the more advanced liberal party as distinguished from the great body of conservative opinion which exists side by side with it." The objects of the Congress are, as your Excellency's Government is well aware, the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. That the movement is perfectly legitimate in itself no man can deny. The Provincial Conference is organized under the constitution of the Congress and is to all intents and purposes a constitutional party of progress and reform.

His Excellency Lord Pentland attended the 29th Indian National Congress held at Madras and your Excellency very recently met the delegates assembled in a Provincial Conference held at Poona and expressed your sincere pleasure in doing so.

My Lord I am asking nothing more than what the Hon. Mr. Wachha asked last December. Your Excellency's Government then so interpreted the orders of Government of India and Rule 21 of the Rules for the conduct of Government servants as to enable them to attend the meetings of the 30th National Congress without obtaining in that behalf the previous permission of the heads of their Departments. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency's Government will accept this Resolution and enable Government servants, as may desire to attend any future meeting of the Congress or Conference, to do so.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the President said it would be to the convenince of the Council if he stated at the outset what the position of Government on the particular question was. He did that the more readily because they had a vivid recollection of the rather difficult situation that was created on Wednesday evening with regard to another resolution He must say that they were to-day confronted with almost exactly the same difficulty that they had to face on that day. He had allowed this resolution to be put on the paper because he was anxious to state before the Council the Government position with regard to this matter. He would like the Hon. members to remember that Government servants existed and were guided by what were known as the rules of conduct promulgated by the Government of India. It would be most undesirable if in this discussion they began or attempted to criticise the rules laid down by the Government of India. He could not quite gather from the Hon. member's speech as to what ruling he wanted from Government. Government's position was that they had no objection to Government servants attending the Indian National Congress or the Provincial Conference or any other political meeting but that in that case Government servants must always realise that they were and existed under the particular rules of conduct laid down by the Government of India. These were that Government servants were not to take part in any discussion at political meetings nor were they to attend any meeting where their presence was likely to be misconstrued, and that where they were doubtful they were to refer the matter for orders to officers to whom they were immediately subordinate. He (H. E. the President) could not understand that this was not sufficiently clear to the Hon. member. The latter wanted him to make further definite rulings but he might point out that the rules were perfectly clear on the point. Government servants were not to take part in a political meeting and by "part" was meant "active part." There was no reason why, if he wished, a Government servant should not go to a political meeting but if he had any doubt in the matter he must go to his superior and obtain his opinion as to whether it was desirable for him to attend the meeting or not. What the Hon. member wanted him to do was to lay down a general proposition that Government had no objection and would have no objection in future to Government servants attending the National Congress, the Provincial Conference and other political meetings. If he (H. E. the President) did that he would state frankly that it would be laying down a proposition much too generally and would be overstepping the rules laid down by the Government of India, which placed certain responsibilities upon Government servants. It was perfectly right that the responsibility of their action should be on individuals. He (H. E. the President) had laid down quite clearly that Government had no objection to Government servants attending political gatherings but that they must exercise their own responsibility as to the desirability of attending a particular gathering and if they were not quite sure in their mind whether it was desirable to attend a meeting or not they should consult the head of the department. He thought this must make the position of the Government clear to members. He hoped under the circumstances the Hon. member would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Patel withdrew the resolution.

PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

OFFICERS AS CANDIDATES.

Mr. Vithalbhoy J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to declare that no officer of Government shall be appointed President of a Municipality to which the privilege of recommending a Councillor for nomination as President by a two-thirds' majority has been granted by Government."

Mr. Patel in the course of his speech said:—

My Lord, in some of the Municipalities, a Sub-divisional officer or a Mamlatdar as *ex-officio* Councillor is a permanent impediment to freedom of thought and discussion. Not only that, but he safely steps in as a candidate for Presidentship, and thus an official President comes to be appointed irrespective of the wishes of the Municipality. In a majority of cases the officer secures two-thirds majority, in which case his appointment by Government follows as a matter of course. If he fails to secure two-thirds majority, Government usually appoints him as President, even though his non-official rival may have got a larger number of votes I, therefore, beg to move that the official element should be entirely withdrawn from the constitution of the Municipalities, to which the privilege of selection of a President by two-thirds majority has been granted, or that officers should not be allowed to stand as candidates for the Presidentship.

In Madras out of a total number of 63 Presidents, 38 are elected non-officials, 15 nominated non-officials and only 2 elected officials, and 8 nominated officials. In Bengal, My Lord, out of a total number of 111 Presidents, 74 are elected non-officials, 8 nominated non-officials and only 10 elected and 19 nominated officials. In our Presidency, My Lord, out of a total of 153 Presidents only 53 are elected non-officials, 3 nominated non-officials, and so many as 37 elected officials, and 60 nominated officials. You will thus see that the percentage of non-official presidents in the Bombay Presidency is only 37 as compared with 74 and 84 in Bengal and Madras respectively.

With these figures before the Council, I have no doubt, my Resolution will have its full support.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the resolution.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said if it would shorten discussion he would say that Government were prepared to issue orders that no Government officer who might be nominated a member of a Municipality should seek election as a President of any Municipality to whom the privilege of electing a President had been granted. Of course the Government must preserve the right to themselves in case of their being two candidates for the presidentship, neither of whom obtained the two-thirds majority. Government must preserve the right of appointing a revenue officer to be president if that appeared necessary. As a rule Government had not done so in the past. They were willing to withdraw the orders allowing the appointment of these officers.

Rao Bahadur Sathe said it was essential that a President should be appointed who was conversant with the local conditions. But in the case of certain municipalities where party feelings existed it was only proper that Government servants,—revenue officers,— who knew the local conditions well should be appointed to put matters right. Why should the hands of Government be tied down to a particular rule. A revenue officer was as good a councillor as an elected councillor. He did not advocate the appointment of revenue officers, but he did not like this power of appointment to be taken from the hands of Government. He, therefore, moved an amendment keeping the right of Government to appoint revenue officers, intact.

AMENDED RESOLUTION.

It was then agreed to join together the two resolutions of Mr. Patel on the same subject, together with Rao Bahadur Sathe's amendment, and the amended resolution read as under:

"That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to declare that no revenue officer of Government shall stand as a candidate for a president of a municipality to which the privilege of recommending a candidate for nomination as president by two-thirds majority has been granted and to rule that where there are more candidates than one for the office of the President of a Municipality to which the privilege of recommending a Councillor for nomination as President by a two-thirds' majority has been granted by Government, the one who secures the highest number of votes shall be appointed under section 23 (2) (a) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, unless Government appoint under section 23 (2) (a) one who is not a candidate for such office."

Mr. Patel signified his consent to the resolution.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the original resolution as drafted by Mr. Patel, contained some objectionable features. An officer of Government was a very wide expression indeed. It would include a Government pleader, an assistant surgeon, a headmaster of a high school, executive engineer, etc., who might be expected to do very useful work on these local bodies. Government had issued orders that no sub-divisional officer should stand election as president, but these were recently withdrawn. It was advisable where officials were willing to serve on a local body to appoint them. If they were going to cut off these officers entirely from the local boards, municipalities, etc., then they would be quite unable to deal with problems, arising out of these local bodies, which might come before them in the course of their future career either in the Secretariat or other places. The capital locked up in municipal works, etc., was very large, and the financial arrangements regarding loans and repayment of same required much experience to deal with adequately, which could only be gained by actual working. Government were, however, quite prepared to accept the present resolution as it stood. He would say that it was not at all advisable that revenue officers should seek election. They were also willing to order that the candidate who got the highest number of votes should be appointed president.

The resolution was then passed in its amended form.

SUSPENDED MUNICIPALITIES.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to undertake legislation so to amend section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, as to debar the person or persons appointed by the Revenue Commissioner from time to time to exercise and perform all the powers and duties of a superseded Municipality from making an application to the Governor in Council for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner under section 186A."

In the course of his speech Mr. Patel said that the legislature invested the Management Committee of a superseded municipality, with power to apply for a Commissioner.

Continuing Mr. Patel said:—

With regard to this particular provision the trend of the whole discussion when the Bill was considered in July 1914 was that the appointment should in no case be made for any town with a population of less than one lakh unless there be a substantial majority of the Councillors in favour of the appointment. I believe this discussion took place on the amendment of my friend the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole. That amendment suggested that the application of the Municipality for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner should be supported by not less than two-third of the whole number of Councillors instead of by a majority of such Councillors as provided for in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. There was a very strong feeling among the non-official members in favour of that amendment who were anxious to see that sufficient safeguards were provided to minimise the chances of the popular voice being ignored in the matter of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. The amendment on being put to vote was carried. If intentions of legislatures are any guide to Government it is perfectly clear that the legislature in passing the clause according to the amendment of Diwan Bahadur Godbole intended that no appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for any Municipal District under 100,000 inhabitants should be made unless and until an application in that behalf has been supported by two-thirds of the whole number of Councillors. It was certainly far from the intentions of the Legislature that such application could be made by a Committee of Management much less was it intended that the Governor in Council should give countenance to any such application. I am perfectly sure that even the staunchest advocates of the institution of Municipal Commissioner in the Council never dreamt that the provisions that they were supporting would be used to enable Government to appoint a Municipal Commissioner on the application of Committee of Management.

CASE OF HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

In fact this is a loop-hole in the law which if it had then been brought to the notice of the legislature would have been remedied straight off and it is of this loop-hole that both Government and the Committee of Management of the Hyderabad Municipality have recently taken advantage. I need not enter into the whys and wherefores of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner at Hyderabad. The question has been fully discussed in the Sind local papers as well as in some of the Bombay dailies. I gather from those reports that Government asked the Hyderabad Municipality to make an application for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner under section 186 (a) and as a protest against that policy of Government eight of the elected members preferred to resign rather than work under what they thought were humiliating circumstances. Government still persisted in their demand as a result of which the Municipality passed by 13 members (of whom seven were nominated) a half-hearted resolution which Government could not and did not accept. Section 186 (a) requires unqualified and unconditional application for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. The resolution of the Board did not satisfy these conditions and the Government rejected the application and passed orders superseding the Municipality. The Commissioner thereupon appointed a Committee of Management consisting of six persons, three officials and three non-officials. Shortly after the appointment of that Committee a resolution was passed by the members unanimously to the effect that the Chairman be authorised to apply to Government for the appointment of an officer exercising the powers of a Municipal Commissioner on such salary as the Government deems fit. Thus the Committee of Management exercised the powers of a Municipality under section 186 (a) to make an application to the Governor in Council for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. It is, no doubt, true that under section 179 all powers and duties of a superceded Municipality vest in the Committee of Management but as I observed a little while ago it is not proper on the part of the Committee to exercise the powers of a Municipality under section 186 (a) which empowers the Governor in Council to make an appointment of Municipal Commissioner on the application of a Municipality provided that such application has been previously supported by two-thirds of the total number of Councillors. A perusal of the debate on the section in this Council in 1914, must convince any one that the provision requiring two-thirds of the number of Councillors for a valid resolution was inserted with a view to minimise the chances of the popular voice being ignored in the matter of the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. If the Council agrees with me that it was improper on the part of the Committee to make the application, hon. members will have no difficulty in thinking that it was much more so on the part of Government to accept that application. I trust, therefore, that hon. members will support this Resolution which merely proposes that the intentions of the Legislature should be carried out.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the resolution.

Sir P. D. Pattani urged that it was not in the interests of Local Self-government that a body appointed in place of a superceded municipality should be empowered to make an application to Government for the appointment of a Commissioner.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said Government had powers to appoint at first an officer and then a Committee of management to advice him in the affairs of a municipality as soon as it was suspended. But, in view of the trouble that had recently arisen in connection with the suspension of the Hyderabad Municipality he thought it was advisable that in future when such occasions arose and Government appointed an officer to take charge of a Municipality, the title "Municipal Commissioner" should not be used. The word "administrator" used in the section would meet the case. In view of the law as it stood at present he did not think the passing of the resolution would do any good.

The resolution was defeated.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

PLEA FOR ADDITIONAL POSTS.

Mr. Vithalbhoy J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider the desirability of creating an increasing number of posts of Resident Magistrates in the three divisions of the Presidency proper."

Mr. Patel after giving the history of the origin of the institution of stationary Magistrates, said: The primary object of the institution of separate Magistracy was to relieve the local Mamlatdadrs and subdivisional officers of the bulk of criminal work which engrossed much of their valuable time which ought to be devoted to Revenue duties. The secondary object was to minimise the trouble of the people concerned in criminal cases as complainants, accused or witnesses which was inevitably associated with itinerant Magistracy. The institution is certainly not perfect in consequence of the subordination of the Resident Magistrates to the Collector and Commissioner, in their official status. But it must be admitted that the objects with which it was started have been fulfilled. It has relieved Mamlatdars of considerable magisterial work; it has led to the prompt disposal of criminal cases, it has reduced the costs of criminal litigation in the expenditure connected with bhatta to witnesses and it has placed at the disposal of accused persons cheaper agency for their defence. This institution of separate Magistracy has also the advantage of devolving legal acumen and respect for law and procedure, and preparing a strong and efficient Magistracy. I mean no disparagement to the itinerant Mamlatdars,—be they Mamlatdars or Deputy Collectors,—to say that on account of numerous executive duties and calls on their time they have not the patience to hear the parties or to consider their difficulties of travelling and lodging in remote parts of the country. I move this resolution in order that (1) Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors may be relieved of the bulk of criminal work, (2) the costs of criminal litigation may be reduced, (3) the trouble and inconvenience of parties may be minimized, and (4) a strong and efficient magistracy may be prepared.

Messrs. Belvi and Desai supported the resolution.

MODIFICATION SUGGESTED.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said he had undergone the same inconvenience and therefore he had some amount of sympathy with the resolution. Government were prepared to accept the resolution if the words "additional posts" were substituted in place of the words "an increasing number of posts" in this resolution. He would at the same time repudiate the insinuation that Government had at any time refused to consider the desirability of creating additional posts where they were necessary either in the interests of justic or in the interests of public convenience. Government would take into consideration the suggestion made by Mr. Belvi to assign revenue work to one man and criminal to the other where there were two mamlatdars per taluka.

Mr. Patel amended his resolution as suggested by Mr. Chaubal.

H. E. the President said he thought there was a general feeling in the Government that a good deal of consideration should be given to this question, especially after hearing the speeches of hon. members. There was no doubt a great deal of inconvenience under the present system and the Council might rest assured that Government would give it their most serious consideration with a view to remedy the inconvenience.

The modified resolution was then carried.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

CASE FOR AN ENQUIRY.

Mr. Vithalbhoy J. Patel moved the following resolution:

"That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct an inquiry by a Committee or otherwise on the question of the public expenditure of this Presidency with a view to secure economy whenever possible."

Mr. Patel said:

As regards this resolution I trust there exists no difference of opinion on the question that there has been, of recent years, an enormous increase in the public expenditure of this Presidency. The income and expenditure of this Presidency were 460-61 and 454-24 lakhs of rupees respectively in the year 1903-04, while according to the Budget Estimates of 1916-17, they stand at 751-60 and 754-10 lakhs respectively. Thus in 13 years there has been an increase of nearly 300 lakhs both in income and expenditure. In spite of this huge increase our local bodies are financially in a hopeless condition; the provision for primary and secondary education is utterly inadequate, the primary school master receives a miserable pittance, and all subordinates in Government departments are underpaid. On the other hand we find money to raise the salaries of Under Secretaries to Government, to grant allowances to highly paid educational officers, and to fix time-scale pay of Indian Civil Servants even in these times of war. We find money to create new posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police although it was said at one time that the Police inspector was merely a post-office between the Sub. Inspector and the Superintendent. We have got finances to create new posts of Deputy Secretaries in the Secretariat and we do not mind the Official Assignee enjoying commission at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per month for a series of years. We do not object to the Administrator-General accepting receiver-ships fetching thousands of rupees over and above his monthly salary of Rs. 2,500 for full time service. In this state of circumstances I ask this Council, in all seriousness, whether the time has not come to carefully examine and scrutinize the expenditure of this Presidency with a view to see if retrenchment is not possible and economic reallotment and redistribution of expenditure under the various heads, is not both desirable and necessary.

Mr. Patel first referred to the P. W. D. and Forest Departments and quoted figures to show that the establishment charges had increased during the two years though work had decreased.

Turning to land revenue, he said:—The collection charges for 1908-09 and 1913-14 have gone up enormously when compared with those for 1903-04: but what I should like this Council particularly to note is that though the income for 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 is much less than that of 1903-04 collection charges have gone up by 26 lakhs and more.

POLICE CHARGES.

I now come to Police charges. The total expenditure of 1908-09 was Rs. 89.37 lakhs. In the Budget for 1916-17, it is 110. The increase, no doubt, is due to the Police reorganization scheme but your Excellency's Government are aware that we non-official members of this Council have been from the start bitterly complaining against that scheme. Time has amply proved that we were right and I merely take your Excellency's permission to quote the views of two of our able officers on the working of the scheme. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence in his last Divisional report says:

"It must be recognised that the cost of the police force has increased enormously under the police reorganisation scheme and it is time to scrutinise that scheme once more and to ascertain whether some of the urgent reforms necessary cannot be financed by pruning superfluity in other directions."

The Hon. Mr. Pratt says:—

"No District Magistrate who has served in any of the criminal districts of Sindh can fail to be struck by the contrast by some of the Gujarat Talukas where a touring officer will from beginning to end of his tour hear nothing in any village he visits of crimes or criminals. There seems to be some reason for believing that it may be possible to get a considerable increase of efficiency without any extra costs by readjusting in the light of our subsequent experience the distribution settled at the time of the last reorganisation."

My Lord, allow me to quote only one line from the report of the D. S. P. of Surat, Mr. Greenaway. He says:—

"There is little crime, little real work (many police stations and outposts being in my humble opinion mere loafs, or bethnaki jagas) while in my opinion both the city and rander are overpoliced as well."

No member of this Council would desire any deminution in the expenditure on education but the question is whether the expenditure of Rs. 12 and more for direction and inspection on every Rs. 100 spent on all other heads of education is not too much and whether economy could not be effected in this direction, I however, leave it to my friends Messrs. Sharp and Pranjpaye to deal with it.

As to expenditure incurred under General Administrtion, it was 15/82 in 1903-04 and 16.06 in 1908-09. It has increased to 21.15, 20.83 and 20.70 in 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 respectively. It is a matter of regret that this should be so, in times of war when Government is preaching economy alround.

LARGER EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Mr. Patel then referred to increased expenditure under the heads of excise and stationary and said that the expenditure under medical had increased by employment of retired I. M. S., officers on higher salaries.

Mr. Patel, continuing, said:—

I take this opportunity of emphasising this question of larger employment of indigenous agency in the matter of administration. A larger employment of Indian officers for all those posts for which they could be appointed must substantially reduce expenditure. I know that this is a large question which probably could be settled after the report of the Services Commission is published. I submit, however, that apart from the final conclusion which may be arrived at by the Commission it is still possible for your Excellency's Government to consider whether there are not various departments in which substantial economy may be effected by the employment of Indian officers.

I have made some suggestions but I am fully aware that they require careful examination, consideration and analysis. The sole question for the consideration for this Council is whether the time has not come when this matter should be fully and carefully inquired into. If this Council is satisfied that there is a scope for inquiry regarding the increase in public expenditure there can be no objection in the way of this resolution being passed

The inquiry should not take the form of a departmental inquiry where only the Secretaries of Government and heads of departments would have their say. The public who are vitally interested in the expenditure of their money should be allowed a voice. In fact I pray for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials.

MR. GODBOLE'S SUPPORT.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole was glad that Mr. Patel had brought forward the resolution. He supported it as he was of opinion that a substantial reduction was feasible in all departments. As an example posts of Revenue Commissioners could be abolished.

As it was nearly 5 p.m. at this stage, Mr. G. K. Parekh suggested that further consideration of the matter which was an important one might be postponed to the next meeting.

The resolution was accordingly postponed till the next session of the Council.

BOARDING SCHOOLS

PERIODICAL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Mr. M. N. Hogg moved the following resolution:

That Government may be pleased to consider whether it is not advisable to compel all boarding schools, who receive any monetary grant from Government, to arrange for the regular attendance of a medical officer and the periodical medical inspection of all children.

Mr. Hogg said he need not dilate upon the great importance of medical examination of school children as the importance had been universally recognised. He had only to show that the requisite degree of medical care was not forthcoming in the case of many schools in this Presidency. He wished to speak only about European schools as he had no information about Indian schools and he had no doubt that Indian members of the Council would see to it. The chief complaints about European boarding schools were that in certain cases the doctor was not called in time to prevent further illness, and that parents were not communicated with or if communicated with, not till the illness was serious. Many of the schools were situated in hill stations and parents separated from their children for a long time were naturally anxious that their children should receive proper medical attention. He could site a number of concrete cases in this connection. He wished it to be clearly understood that his resolution was not an attack on school authorities, but he wished to point out that Principals of schools were as other human beings liable to errors of judgment and this was likely to inflict considerable injury and in some cases permanent injury upon school children. At present it was entirely within the discretion of Principals to take any steps in the matter. They were not medically qualified persons and the responsibility of having the children medically treated and of informing their parents should therefore not be thrown on the principals but on medical men. The remedies were not difficult to find. Every school should have a medical man to examine the children and in case of illness, however slight, to report the matter to their parents. He had had a talk with the Director of Public Instruction who said that the proposal if carried out would entail considerable expenditure. But the speaker would point out that parents already paid some money monthly for the purpose and would not grudge an addition if they were assured that their children would get proper medical aid. In the case of Indian parents many of them might not be able to bear the additional expense and Government might have to increase their grants.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal said he took it that when the Hon. Mr. Hogg spoke of boarding schools in his resolution he referred to boarders living in the hostels attached to schools only and not to all the children attending schools to which such hostels were attached.

Mr. Hogg: That is my intention. I would make that intention clear by adding the words "all children residing at those schools."

Mr. Chaubal said if that was so he could inform him at once that the Government had already notified a scheme with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the medical inspection of school children. This scheme, which was originally intended for Government institutions only, now embraced in its scope private aided high and middle schools (Anglo-Vernacular, English-teaching and European) without requiring any proportionate contribution from them. This scheme had been postponed owing to the war till the financial position improved, because it involved considerable non-recurring and recurring costs. As regarded the question of the medical supervision of boarders in boarding schools, he could inform the hon. member that in the case of hostels attached to Government high schools, arrangements were invariably made for such supervision. So far as he was informed all European boarding schools had medical attendants. In so far as there might be any hostels which had no arrangement for medical supervision, the Government sympathised with the resolution, and were prepared to consider how far they could compel the managers of aided schools to make the necessary arrangements for the medical supervision of boarders.

The modified resolution was carried.

H. E. the President then moved a resolution expressing the Council's sense of sorrow at the deaths of Mr. D. A. Khare and Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, and the Council's appreciation of their services in the Council. He said he had had not much opportunity of making their acquaintance as they had been only for a short time on the Council during his presidency but there were many here who had been closely connected with the deceased gentlemen, of whom it could truly be said that they had rendered great public services to their country.

The resolution was carried, hon. members standing.

The Council then adjourned.

"DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.

Sample at Ans. 6.

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NUMBER OF FIRMS

in every trading line, successfully represented. Total *exemption* or partial *abatement secured.*

CURSONDAS & Co.,

F. L. A. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 402.

In Press—
AUDIT PROGRAMME AND REFERENCE
Under the Indian Companies' Act 1913.
Indispensible to Practitioners. Lawyers and all those handling Joint Stock Companies Accounts.
Inspections invited.
Sold by
S. GOVIND & Co.,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

ZARZINA
OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL (SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT) RE 1-12. DOZEN RS. 20. POUND RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
HOGAL KUNTA, CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,

Wonderful Muligai (Root) Gift by a Swamji.
Cures all Sorts of Ailments in a day and acts like a charm.
Testimonia's are pouring in.
For particulars apply to—
S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI.
Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore Dist., S. INDIA

By Appointment to H. E. the Gorvernor Bombay
WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.
A variety of our ready-made stock can be seen at our shop.
A visit to our shop is sure to please you.
AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT.
Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. the Cinema.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabadusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H Binning, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H Bradon, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C W Bunch, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Fletcher, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E C Livsey, East Yorks.
Major E Napier, Reserve of Officers, attached Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G S Smith, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut J Burdon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C R B Noyes, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J G Aird, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain F Dodgson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R I Doncaster, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F H Freeman, Lanc Fusiliers.
Lieut E Hampson, Lanc Fusiliers.
Captain G Y Heald, Lanc Fusiliers.
Lieut J H Hopewell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R N Lodge, Lanc Fusiliers.
Lieut K Mathewson, Flying Corps.
Lieut T Rees, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut H F Robinson, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut Q L Smith, Lanc Fusiliers.
Lieut C H Wright, Lanc Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F C R Beechey, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut B Collier, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel H B Connell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W A Evans, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut P J Fall, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R N Heathcote, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut T A Ionides, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut C Kennedy, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H T Liddell, Rifle Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut T Higgins, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G H Philip, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H W Barker, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R E Dunn, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E Kingsley, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D F Maclean, Shropshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut E W Huber, Malta Militia.

WOUNDED.

Lieut P B Deas, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K S Henderson, Flying Corps.
Lieut C R Hobbs, Field Artillery.
Captain J I Lawson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H N Mackay, Argylls.
Lieut C G C Moncrieff, East Yorks.
Lieut C E Turner, Worcesters.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

THE PEPS BREATHABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS, CHILLS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

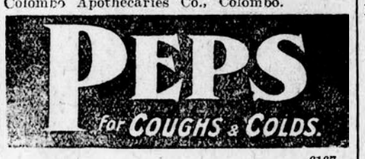
Th season of cold nights and morninge is here again. Coughs and chills are the order of the day, and bronchial sufferers dread the cold weather unless they are prepared with a bottle of Peps. These unique tablets are happily described as bringing all the chest-strengthening virtues of A Pine Forest into every home.

It's the pine air breathed in that benefits and cures weak-chested people and keeps them so free from coughs and colds. The problem which the inventors of Peps solved was how to give people in their own homes this valuable throat and chest medicine in a natural, breatheable form.

You place a Peps tablet in the mouth, after removing the silver wrapper, and as it dissolves the medicine becomes air-like or volatile, and mingles with your breath. The result is a revelation. Breathing becomes easy, and a nice, warm glow creeps down the breathing tubes right into the lungs, which then work without any sign of soreness or obstruction.

It's astonishing what one or two Peps tablets will do how soon they stop that nasty cough, how quickly they soothe that throat irritation, and how easily they cut and eject that thick, suffocating phlegm which is the terror of bronchitis sufferers.

Peps are the breatheable medicine which goes right down to the very root of coughs, colds, sore throat, and bronchitis. If every member of the family takes Peps, coughs and colds will not spread through the house. It's a good habit to always keep Peps handy. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per bottle, or obtainable post free for Re. 1-2 direct from the Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay; E. Brookes and Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza and Co., Rangoon; or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.



6167

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY.

No. I, Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

I.

How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?

Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds:

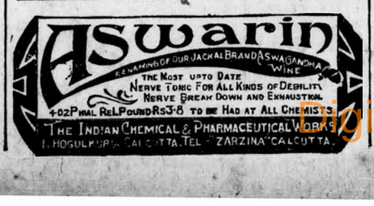
II.

We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston. hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, boldalls, etc., etc

III.

Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.

Our prices. Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.


Aswarin
REMAINING OF OUR JACKAL BRAND ASWAGANDHA WINE
THE MOST UPTO DATE NERVE TONIC FOR ALL KINDS OF DEBILITY
NERVE BREAK DOWN AND EXHAUSTION
4-02 PHIAL RE1 POUND RS3-8 TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS
THE INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
HOGULKUNTA CALCUTTA. TEL ZARZINA CALCUTTA.

Second-Lieut E Vaughan-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut W D Williamson, Argylls.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E L Hopkins, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G Hughes, Shropshires.
Lieut W I Travers, Engineers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut O L Frizoni, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F Hogben, South Staffords.
Captain M Honan, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut R G Morgan, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut V M Morrison, South Lancs.
Captain R M Woolley, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain A H W Burton, Lincolns.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut A G Dorman, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J M Hutchinson, East Yorkshires.
Lieut N V Lewis, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut A D B Don, Engineers.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Bell, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut L B F Morris, West Surreys.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J A G Cameron, Camerons.
Lieut E G Clarke, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H H Cross, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W Elliott, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R MacK Ferguson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut St J J Guisani, Dublins.
Lieut G W Hawkins, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut E C Holmes, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut B Holroyd, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J T McKellar, Argylls.
Second-Lieut M P McLeod, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H B Mansfield, Dublins.
Second-Lieut T M O'Neill, Dublins.
Second-Lieut P J Pither, Rifle Brigade.
Captain C S Rattigan, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut I G Robertson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut S Ruff, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut T W Russell, Dublins.
Second-Lieut L F D Sheriff, Black Watch.
Lieut-Colonel T G J Torrie, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut G R Turner, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut L M Walton, North Lancs.
Lieut R Weir, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C P Close, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F L Wilson, Wellingtons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E W Andrews, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel G H Ardagh, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Atkinson, Rifle Corps.
Lieut C Bailey, Dublins.
Second-Lieut B H Baker, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A Barr, Black Watch.
Lieut T W Berry, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut G G Bickers, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W D Bott, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A J Bouchier, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Boyd, Dublins.
Captain R S T Cochrane, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W P Brakenridge, Gordons.
Captain W P Connolly, Dublins.
Second-Lieut N F Cooke, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut F Cooksey, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J F Cox, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J L F Darcy, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H Davidson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A W Davison, Wilts.
Lieut-Colonel F F Beakin, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Donaldson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J E Dovey, Field Artillery.
Lieut A L Donaldson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C D M Dorward, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J A V Duff, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut P H Figgis, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Fowler, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F D Frank, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H J Fraser, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C McD Gilray, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F C Good, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut A A Gordon, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E Gordon, Devons.
Second-Lieut J E Grieve, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Hollis, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut M L Jacks, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut S T Jerome, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C G Johnstone, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Jones, Rifle Brigade.
Captain T A Kelly, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E Lauder, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P E Lewis, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Lindsay, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Lines, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H D Lynes, Dorsets.
Captain W D Magill, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut C M Molony, Dublins.
Captain A L Mossman, Gloucesters.
Captain E S North, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Ogle, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J Proctor, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut K Raynor, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J S Revill, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut J P Russell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B J Simester, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J R Simpson, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut T G Skyrme, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W Spencer, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G P Spooner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K Stewart, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H V Taylor, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E W Tealby, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R V Tivy, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H Watson, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W D Wilson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E H Winkup, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut A M Wiseman, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W R Worthington, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L Young, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut R Wilson, East Surreys.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut A H Muirhead, Dublins.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L A Herriott, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A Robertson, Gordons.
uuuuae9k,iFuuW?LFCpRlu irodl inrdl inrl

LONDON, Nov. 26.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut B J Bartholomew, Camerons.
Lieut A Cowan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C B Ellis, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut C M L Ingham, Connaughts.
Lieut R St. G Lake, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut R Stephenson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W D Wilkinson, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSINNG BELIEVED KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J C Measures, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C V Tomlinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F N Graham, Warwicks.
Major C J W K Londrum, Inniskillings.
Captain C L Sanctuary, Suffolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G E Austin, Warwicks.
Lieut H A Baker, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Barnes, Cheshires.
Major V A Batchelor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Beastall, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W L Betteley, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C F Beverland, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut F R Billot, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut A P Boswall, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S J Bryan, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut A D Collins, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut E B Coursey, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A McF Cram, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R Crampton, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain J M Du Buisson, West Surreys.
Captain E M Ellis, Honourable Artillery Company.
Major M C Ferrers-Guy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E W C Flavell, Machine-Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A S Fletcher, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Godly, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H G Grimwood, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W L Harker, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G J Howeroft, East Kents.
Lieut R M Ireland, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H F Kent, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut C H Lander, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C F Larn, Machine-Gun Corps.
Captain F E Laughton, Camerons.
Major W G McKinlay, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S J Marsden, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain F M Merson, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut G Milner, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R J Mitchell, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F Mountain, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut J D Muir, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H W O'Brien, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut W B S O'Brien, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H W Orton, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W H L Parry, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S F S Pryke, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut L A Ravald, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F W Reid, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A Smith, West Yorkshires.
Captain J L Stocks, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G B Stonebridge, South Lancashires.
Captain G F Stopford, Chaplains Department.
Second-Lieut J M Strother,, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F A Walker, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W H C Widdcombe, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A B Wiggins, Lincolns.
Lieut J D C Wilton, Grenadiers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major G Warre-Cornish, Somerset L I.

WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A F S Smallman, Honourable Artillery Company.

WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

Second-Lieut I D Edwards, Lincolns.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut L Thorp, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Lieut W M Busby, Essex.
Second-Lieut H F Denham-Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut P F English, Essex.
Second-Lieut B A Finn, Essex.
Second-Lieut J G Fuller, Essex.
Second-Lieut G M Gemmell, Essex.
Second-Lieut C W Goudall, South Staffords.
Captain J M Round, Essex.
Lieut H B Wilcock, Essex.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155 (Dept. O 1) Jooma Musjid Market, BOMBAY.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

The Indian National Builders.

This is the only publication which gives the biographies and speeches of thirty-six eminent Indians, with their portraits in three comprehensive volumes at such a cheap cost of Rs. 3-8-0, (Volume I. Re. 1; Vol. II. Re. 1-8-0; Vol. III. Re. 1-8-0).

VOLUME I.

1. Mahadev Govind Ranade
2. Ananda Mohan Bose
3. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee
4. Sir P. M. Mehta
5. Hon. G. K. Gokhale
6. Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar
7. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose
8. H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda
9. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
10. Lala Lajpat Rai
11. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal
12. Mr. Abdul Rasul

VOLUME II.

13. Dadabhai Naoroji
14. W. C. Bonnerji
15. Justice B. Tyabji
16. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
17. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha
18. Lal Mohan Ghose
19. Romesh Chander Dutt
20. Swami Vivekananda
21. Lala Hans Raj
22. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao
23. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar
24. H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore

VOLUME III.

25. Sir Gurudas Banerjee
26. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
27. Pandit Ajudianath
28. K. T. Telang
29. H. H. The late Nizam of Hyderabad
30. M. K. Ghandi
31. Babu Arabinda Ghose
32. Babu Aswani Kumar Dutt
33. Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami
34. Rabindranath Tagore
35. Sir K. Seshadri Aiyer
36. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

The three Volumes, if purchased at a time, will be given for Rs. 3-8-0 only.

OPINIONS:

The Statesman:—The Volumes will be found of distinct use by all who are interested in Indian political affairs.....

The Hindustan Review:—A commendable contribution to the literature of the Indian Renaissance.

SWAMI RAM TIRTHA, M. A.
HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.
5TH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
Vol. I, Re. 1. Vol. II, Re 1.

The *Advocate of India* writes:—All those who are interested in the thoughts of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.

The *Hindustan Review* writes:—The present edition, which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, collects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh and Co., Madras.

GANESH & CO., GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS. (2)

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I was a wreck. I sent for medicines from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. Through despair and disappointment I began to prefer death to life. In July, 1901, I undertook a very dreary journey to Khatmandoo in Nepal, where I put up in a *caravan-serai*. Adjoining to my room there was a hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness.

He gave me two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome. The full course of treatment for 21 days gave me a manly vigour. After my mission was over I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases, and every kind of general physical debility.

Price: 1 Phial of Liniment, Rs. 2-8, excluding postal expenses, *i.e.*, As. 5.
Price: 1 box of Pills, Re. 1-8, excluding postal expenses, *i.e.*, As. 5.
Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and 3 boxes of Pills.
Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial ingredients.

NOTE.—On the receipt of a solemn statement on oath that the medicine has *absolutely failed* in its efficacy the price shall be faithfully refunded.

All communications, *to avoid* unnecessary delay, should be done either in English or Urdu and addressed to:—

S. G. AHMAD,
PIR GILANIAN,
Lahore (Punjab).
No. 55

A CERTIFICATE WORTH.

Rs. 1,00,000,

which has recently been awarded by respectable men who have testified to the efficacy of this unique medicine after testing its infallible healing power upon two of the most hopeless cases, is as follows:—

The unique medicine of Sheikh Gulam Ahmad Mohalla Pir Gillianian, proved a wonderful cure. Its healing powers are matchless. By way of trial we caused two patients to submit to his full course of treatment who, on account of multifarious complicated diseases, despaired of their lives, and whose deplorable condition in spite of various medical treatment gone through during six and eight years respectively, had not improved them a whit, but on the other hand their ailments had aggravated in severity and their general health had suffered a gradual break-down.

IT WAS REALLY.

A CASE OF GREAT ECSTACY

that Sheikh Gulam Ahmed's unique treatment for 21 days completely recovered both the patients. This peerless medicine produced highly satisfactory and commendable results which surpassed all hopes. The patients who were always weak and depressed in spirits are now stout and buoyant. In recognition of his munificent offices we presented to him the paltry sum of Rs. 50, together with a letter of thanks and this certificate. We

STRONGLY RECOMMEND

this cure to all those luckless creatures who are suffering from nervous break-down.

ATTESTORS

Moulvi Gulam Mohy-ud-Din, LL.B., Ch. Rahmat Ellahi, B.A.; M. Gulam Mustafa, B.A., LL.B.; M. Muti Ullah, B.A.; Hasan Din, B.A., LL.B.; B. Sirdar Mohamed.

FOR MEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTH!

American **"MIZPAH"** Make

STRONG ALL LASTIC

COMFORTABLE VENTILATING PERFECT FIT

Supporter No. 44.

Has earned the entire satisfaction of Thousands, because of its unique merits.

Self-adjusting and perfect anatomical fit; No buttons, buckles, hooks, snap fasteners or metal of any kind to corrode or hurt the flesh; CAN BE BOILED TO CLEANSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE RUBBER* Invaluable for Cricketers, Swimmers, Riders as well as for ordinary wear.

Made regularly in 3 sizes :		Prices slightly altered.
SMALL to fit a waist measure	22 to 27 in.	Rs 2-2 with 5 inches
MEDIUM to fit a waist measure	28 to 33 in.	„ 2-4 Br ad Belt
LARGE, to fit a waist measure	34 to 40 in.	„ 2-6 12 Ans. extra

EXTRA LARGE will be furnished on application, simply give waist measure,

SOLE AGENTS: **B. P. MAPON,** Health Culture Depot:— SANTA CRUTZ.

BRANCH—297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp: Whiteaways.

Up-county Orders should be addressed to SANTA CRUZ to avoid delay.

NOTICE. *We undertake to cleanse soiled Mizpah at a cost of 2½ Ans. each Postage Extra.

EXPERIENCE VS TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc.

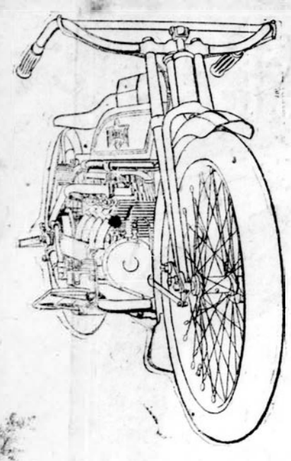
Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & ½ grs. in bottles of 100 each. May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



"HENDERSON"

The World's Best Motor Cycle 8 H. P., Four Cylinder. Does **2** to **75 Miles** an hour on **Top Speed. 80 Miles** per **gallon** of **Petrol. The Henderson** is actually **25** to **50 lbs. Lighter than** the **Best** known **Twin Cylinder** Cycles. For **Silence, Reliability, Simplicity, Economy, Speed** & **Comfort** it has no equal.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT EXPECTED SHORTLY. ORDERS REGISTERED.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF SOME INDIAN USERS:—

I have been using a HENDERSON and SIDE CAR for some months past, and I must say that I HAVE NEVER RIDDEN a MACHINE THAT HAS GIVEN ME SO MUCH SATISFACTION. I find it to be fast, silent and FREE FROM VIBRATION. In fact IT DOES, MORE THAN WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT

Bombay, 5-11-16. (Sd). E. TERNEL.

The people round here are greatly taken with my HENDERSON. Several people are thinking of buying one, and I HAVE HAD SEVEN PEOPLE WANTING ME TO SELL MINE. My own goes frightfully fast with two people up and 4/5 throttle, I did 75 down the measured mile on the Bund Road here. I did 35 miles of bad road including fording two large streams in 1 hour 5 minutes with a load of 350 lbs. on the machine. I have taken heaps of people on my carrier both slowly and at speed and they fall in love with the bike straight off.

Secunderabad, 31-8-16. (Sd.) C. E. O. ANSELL, Lieut.

You will doubtless be interested to hear that WITH MY HENDERSON 4-CYLINDER MOTOR-CYCLE I HAVE ALWAYS USED A VERY HEAVY DOUBLE SEATED COACH BUILT SIDE CARE. I can go as slowly in traffic as 3 miles an hour, with all 4 engines firing perfectly. On the other hand, between MADRAS and CHINGLEPET, I have got 57 M. P. H. out of her with a 16 stone man in the side car. She starts with half a kick of the STARTER and IS NEVER SICK OR SORRY.

The enamel too is hard and good, and has lasted through rains, without a scratch. NO MOTOR CYCLIST HAS EVER MOTOR CYCLED UNTIL HE HAS RIDDEN a HENDERSON. My friends call it the ROLLS ROYCE OF MOTOR CYCLING.

(Sd). CHAS. McNAIR, (Commander).

Calcutta, 10-10-1916.

As you know I have practically all the time used fairly heavy SIDE CAR with my 4-Cylinder HENDERSON, but I have so far never had any stoppage due to engine failing.

I have done one trip up the GHAUTS to LANOULI and found that there is plenty of spare power available. I use the machine for both business and pleasure. The PETROL CONSUMPTION works out roughly as follows. In town 60 MILES PER GALLON and on long runs from 70 to 75 MILES PER GALLON.

I regret you have no more Hendersons to supply me immediately. Indeed the two you sent me are prowing ROLLS-ROYCE of Motor Cycles.

NAGPUR, 3-12-16. (Sd.) BURJORJEE BEZONJEE.

I have owned numerous motor-cycles both single and twin, but so far I have not owned any to equal the HENDERSON four, not only for its silent running, practically vibrationless engine, but also for the excellent acceleration and ease of control.

I have lately ridden the machine solo, and find that the whole machine is so well balanced that one forgets at times that the machine has any weight at all, and find that at a speed of about 10 miles per hour I can ride the machine without holding the handle bars.

Bombay, 6-11-1916. (Sd.) B. BRESLAWER.

I am glad to tell you how very pleased I am with my HENDERSON 4-Cylinder Motor Cycle. Before beginning to ride the HENDERSON I had experience of about 8 makes of most well-known, first class standard single and twin cylinder Motor Cycles both BRITISH & AMERICAN. I CAN UNHESITATINGLY SAY THAT THE HENDERSON IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST AND IS UNEQUALLED FOR HILL-CLIMBING, flexibility, SILENCE SMOOTHNESS and RELIABILITY. It also has no tendency to side-slip, in fact I feel as secure and as comfortable on a HENDERSON as if I were riding a first-class Motor Car. IT IS ALSO VERY ECONOMICAL I have tried my best to make it run hot, but never noticed any heat on my legs. EVERY ONE OF THE FOUR-CYLINDERS RUNS quite COOL. I HAVE NEVER FAILED TO START IT WITH THE FIRST KICK, EVEN THE FIRST TIME IN THE MORNING.

30th October, 1916. (Sd.) A. W.

I would remark for your information that THE HENDERSON HAS GIVEN THE GREATEST SATISFACTION. It is a real pleasure to drive and has a wonderful reserve of power.

(Sd.) A. F. WHARTON, (Capt.)

Fyzabad, 12th June, 1916.

I am glad to inform you that the HENDERSON IS RUNNING VERY SATISFACTORILY and NEVER GIVES ANY TROUBLE.

(Sd.) M. GAIKWAD.

HALYAL, 29th June, 1916.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

TELE { PHONE :— No. 2180. GRAMS :— "AEROPLANE," BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WHOLE OF INDIA.

The Automobile Co., Ltd.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

GARLICK & Co.

(ON GOVERNMENT LIST.)

Sanitary and Constructional Engineers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Timber Merchants,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Ornamental Flooring Tiles, Indian Patent Stone.

• • •

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Shanks' Sanitary Goods

LARGE STOCKS OF

Pipes, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, &c., &c.

• • •

WORKS COVERING 22,780 SQUARE YARDS

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS: "GARLICK," BOMBAY. TELEPHONE No. 1001.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

KURWA & KAJIJI

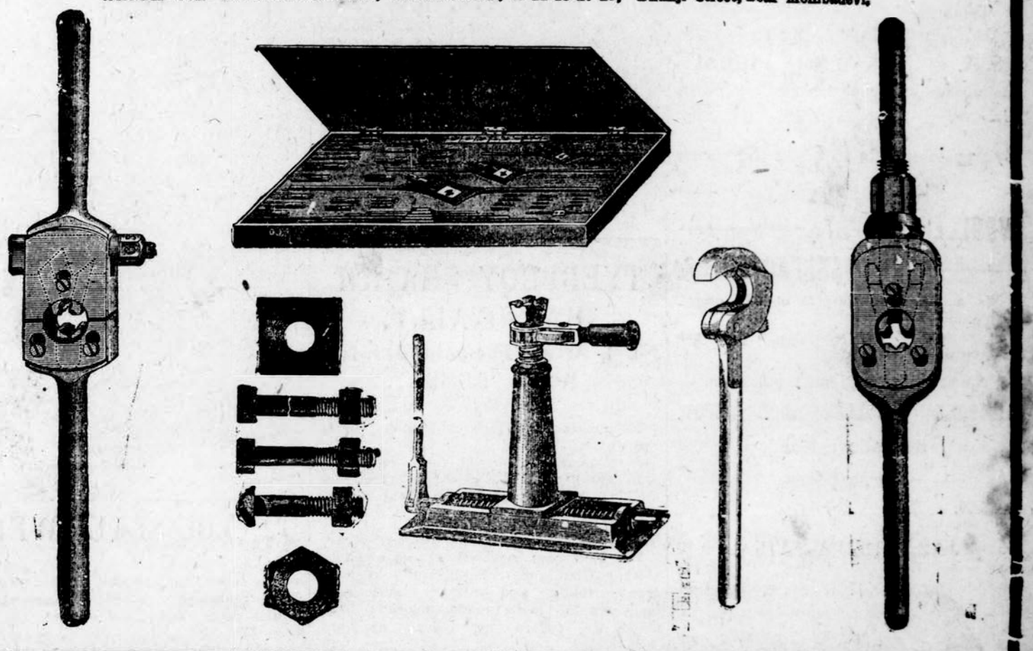
SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.

Office and Showroom :— **ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.**

WAREHOUSE—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street, near Mombadevi.



P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,

Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street, BOMBAY.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS 32 at a Re. 1.

IS A HOUSE-HOLD WORD WHEN IN NEED OF A TONIC TRAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.